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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Speaks With Fervor

Italy Sees Davis Help Arms

Britain Raises Irish Duties

Nicaragua Elects Dr. Sacasa

Liberals Cloud Canada Pacts

Gandhi, Unsatisfied, May Fast

EARLY indications are that more than 40,000,000 Americans are playing their individual parts in the presidential election. In spite of the rain and cold in many eastern states, the fervor of the voters expresses itself. On election day it is perfectly clear that, irrespective of who is chosen President, the nation enters an entirely new chapter. The people will have spoken—will have voiced themselves in a way that can hardly fail to point the course of government and to give needed mandate to the men who find themselves at the helm. The world waits on this election, knowing no nation will escape its influence, and while it waits it does what millions of Americans are doing—it hopes and it prays.

* * *

¶ Rome's diplomatic circles are excited over the visit of Norman Davis, chief American disarmament delegate, to Premier Mussolini. Exchange of views is believed to have brought important results and to have advanced far-reaching proposals soon to be offered at Geneva. A settlement of the Italian-French naval deadlock, a stumblingblock to disarmament, is reported to be under way. Norman Davis has been pleading for the American arms ideals in Paris, London, Geneva and Rome—And President Hoover maintains that these ideals are the necessary safety anchors of the world.

* * *

¶ Britain declares its retaliatory special duties against the Irish Free State successful—and orders them increased. The land annuities due in the three months ending Oct. 13 and withheld by President de Valera's Government amounted to £564,000; revenues collected on Free State products in that time amounted to £503,000. The special duty on cattle now raises from 20 to 40 per cent, and on butter, eggs, bacon, pork and poultry from 10 to 20 per cent. This may result in a book balance, but that is all—Both Britain and the Free State are smarting under the privation and unhappiness of the annuities war.

* * *

¶ Nicaragua appears to have elected Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Liberal, President over former President Adolfo Diaz, Conservative. The final returns come slowly from outlying districts. Gen. Augusto Sandino announces through his agent in Mexico City that he will ignore the election and call one of his own. Sandino is a relentless rebel—But he does not win his people to his cause as successful rebels must do.

* * *

¶ Canada's Parliament, engaged in ratifying the Ottawa trade agreements, learns of one more difficulty in the way of inter-dominion bargaining. The pacts cover a period of five years. W. L Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberals and former Prime Minister, gives warning that his party believes the maintenance of the specified tariffs for so long would be disastrous, and that if the Liberals regain power they will not respect the agreements. Prime Minister Bennett believes the pacts would have to stand—He says the nation's honor will be bound.

* * *

¶ South America's war clouds give little sign of dissolving in mist. Bolivia reports that its troops defeated Paraguayan soldiers. Ecuador sends cavalry to the Peruvian border, where its police have had trouble with Peruvian troops. The Colombians and Peruvians have had several battles along the Putumayo River over Peru's seizure of Leticia. Most South American countries are desperately unhappy in their home affairs—So, with the human flair for making bad matters worse, they stir up a row with the neighbors.

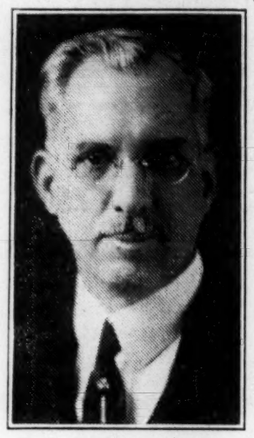
* * *

¶ The United States Supreme Court decides that the famous Scottsboro (Ala.) case must be retried. The seven young Negroes sentenced to pay the extreme penalty for a heinous crime are found not to have had their full rights. Yet the decision does not put more difficulties in the way of just convictions. The lesson of the whole affair is that justice must remain calm and cool—Even where human passions run wild, no passion may enter the sacred precincts of the trial court.

* * *

¶ India's high caste Hindus are slow to keep faith with Mahatma Gandhi and he threatens a new hunger strike. A Hindu unity conference argues long at Allahabad, but does not yet sweep away the bars before the untouchables. Their leaders now demand that the untouchables be admitted to famous Guruvayur Temple at Madras within three months. If not, they plan a passive resistance campaign of unprecedented proportions. But Mr. Gandhi is through with fighting and, pathetically enough, he will not wait for campaigns—One day of deadlock and he goes off the goat's milk again.

### *Nicaraguan Diplomat Elevated to Presidency*



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DR. JUAN B. SACASA

MANAGUA, Nic., Nov. 8 (By U. P.)—Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, former Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, was elected President of Nicaragua in Sunday's election with a majority of more than 20,000 votes.

## Modern Center Soon to Rise On Chapei's Ruins

### Three-Year Plan Devised for Rebuilding Streets of Shanghai Section

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—A "three-year plan" to rebuild a great industrial city comparable to the International Settlement of Shanghai on the ruins of Chapei, which directly adjoins the Settlement, is announced by Mayor Wu Teh-chen. Property owners in Chapei have been informed that they must not erect permanent structures until the new "city plan" has been completed, designed to make Chapei a modern city.

Eight months have passed since the end of the Sino-Japanese conflict, and nothing but temporary buildings have been put up in Chapei. The Mayor said that permanent reconstruction will not be started until after the tracks and stations of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Woosung railways have been removed from Chapei, making room for new streets, factories and office buildings. This work, the Mayor hopes, will be completed by the first anniversary of the conflict.

New streets have already been surveyed, Mayor Wu said, and they will be laid out as soon as the railways remove their tracks. Permission will then be given to property owners to start permanent construction, and a whole city is expected to arise on the ruins during the second year. Planning experts agree that Chapei is an ideal industrial center, and under efficient government should become as prosperous as the adjoining International Settlement.

Mayor Wu admitted that the "demilitarization" of Chapei, which followed the Sino-Japanese truce, is likely to prove a boon to the city. In previous years, Chinese merchants and factory owners have preferred to build in the foreign areas because they feared interference from the various militarists who have controlled Chapei.

Under Mayor Wu's direction, a well-disciplined "Peace Maintenance Corps" has been organized to police Chapei. As a part of the truce agreement, the Chinese authorities agreed to keep regular soldiers outside of the Chapei area, and they have kept this agreement. The foreign officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps of the International Settlement have assisted the Chinese in the formation of the special Chapei police force.

But the destruction of Chapei has made it possible to modernize this industrial center, much nearer to the heart of Shanghai, and it seems likely that the funds intended for the "Greater Shanghai" project will now be diverted to Chapei.

## THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1932


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9
Financial News—Page 10
News of Sports—Page 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight ..... 2
Radio Programs ..... 2
Educational ..... 6
The Home Forum ..... 7
The Judgment Day
[With German Translation]
Home Building—Gardens—Architecture. 8
Weekly Radio Column ..... 9
Chess ..... 11
Daily Features ..... 13
Editorials ..... 14


THINGS PRESENT

Because you are so familiar with the Palestine of old, the "Notes From Jerusalem" on the Editorial page should be of comparative interest. For instance, electric lights may soon be installed in Nazareth.

Do we sometimes pause to consider how wearying and, peace-destroying our continual repetition of commands may become? "Tom, finish your cereal"; "Don't tip back your chair, Edith"; "How many times have I told you not to interrupt, Alice?"; "Go back and shut the door, John"; all these and many more! Read "As the Child Sees It" on the Educational page. (Of course you never miss the Parent column.)

If you are fascinated by quaint old quilts, perhaps "Stars and Remnants" on the Home Forum page will interest you.

The Editor's Puzzle contains a mistake which is made again and again.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the following: the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page; one of the thrice-a-week installments of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By"; the weekly Aviation column; Mr. Scroggins; the eleventh article in the "Hymnal Notes" series; and a detailed account of the election results.

## Tumult and the Shouting End For U. S. Voters at Ballot Box

### Presidential Campaign Proves to Be Unique in History—Radio and Women Play New Rôle—Vital Issues in Balance

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Final appeals to the electorate by the three major candidates, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Norman Thomas, brought the extraordinary 1932 campaign to a close last night—a campaign unique in the annals of the United States.

Today, 40,000,000 or more Americans participate in their great privilege of going to the polls and participating individually in the duties and responsibilities of selecting a new government.

Whatever the result, the choice itself as a manifestation of the popular will, is of the utmost benefit to the nation and to free government, for it will clear the air, and give the successful candidate a new mandate from the public for another four years. Thus America carries through the Lincoln ideal of government, "of the people, by the people, for the people."

The election over, the voters heave a sigh of relief with the expectation that a period of quiet will result. Never was anticipation less justified.

Experience in the past indicates that there will indeed be a brief, so-called "honeymoon" period in politics. As though the whole nation had blown off steam, there will be a temporary lull.

It occurred four years ago, when Mr. Hoover was elected by a great popular vote in a victory that was anticipated in the boom stock market of that era, which gave him a 3,500,000-share day just before election, with rises of from 4 to 10 points and with General Motors selling at 224 and Radio at 236.

Today, General Motors sells at 14, Radio at 7. In those brief figures are epitomized the occurrences of a 3½-year era; they tell the difficulties Mr. Hoover has faced; they indicade the kind of an election campaign which has just been brought to conclusion.

But the "honeymoon" period after election day is at best of short duration and will probably be even shorter this year. The financial state of the nation cannot brook delay, and there are other problems that are pressing for discussion. Despite all political statements to the contrary, the United States budget has not been balanced and the Treasury is now running "in the red" at a rate that indicates a new billion-dollar deficit, despite the increased taxes. Newer, higher taxes are therefore in prospect for the next Administration.

The bonus contest will rise almost immediately when the short session reassembles next month. Demands for farm relief will be insistent. Furthermore, there is every indication of a fierce prohibition battle. Both parties are now offi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## STATE OF TEXAS MAKING MONEY IN OIL BUSINESS

### Prospective Profit of $1000 a Day Is Estimated by Engineers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 8 — The State of Texas is receiving more than $125 a day this fall from its ownership of the oil produced from the bed of the Sabine River in East Texas. This sum is in addition to the $45,000 in cash payment that the State received from each of the nine wells that have been drilled since oil and gas leases were contracted a few months ago. The prospective assured profit has been estimated at approximately $1000 a day.

At the last session of the Legislature, a State leasing board was established to handle the State's property comprised of beds of streams. At present the most promising of these river bed properties is the Sabine River which traverses the heart of the east Texas oil field.

Contracts were let some months ago providing that the State shall receive a cash payment of $5000 for each well drilled and three eighths over-riding royalty on all oil that may be produced.

These royalty terms are usually favorable to the State, since the ordinary private leasing contract provides only one-eighth royalty to the land owner.

The nine wells that have been drilled have enormous potential production capacity, according to petroleum engineers, but all have been throttled down to the 40 barrels a day stipulated by the latest proration order of the Railroad Commission. A total of 60 wells may be drilled in the river bed area, which on the 40-barrel per day allowable would produce 2400 barrels daily, of which the state's share would be 900 barrels. At current prices this would have a value of $1000 per day.

If orderly production is maintained, the field may be made to produce for a quarter of a century or longer, petroleum engineers estimate.

## Radio to Carry Election Returns All Over Nation

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Through the cooperation of the Associated Press with the National Broadcasting Company, the general election returns will be broadcast from coast to coast.

A vast army of 50,000 Associated Press reporters and tabulators scattered from Seattle, Wash., to Miami, Fla., and from the tip of California to the corner of Maine will swing into action before the polls close.

The National Broadcasting Company will have 88 stations in the chain over which the election news will be sent. Only Association Press returns will be used. The network's election staff will be headed by Mr. David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily, and Mr. William Hard, political commentator.

The election service broadcast will start at 5:45 p. m., eastern standard time, and will continue throughout the night.

In addition to the 88 stations, five short-wave transmitters will broadcast the reports to Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, and the arctic and antarctic.

## GOV. ROOSEVELT VOTES: GOES TO NEW YORK CITY

### Candidate Casts Ballot at Hyde Park Following Closing Speech

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, after casting his own ballot in his native village of Hyde Park—even as President Hoover is casting his today in his home town and state, Palo Alto, Calif.—is back in New York City this afternoon for the final returns from the nation-wide election, in which indications are that the biggest vote in the history of the United States will be polled.

In his own state, an unprecedented number of citizens—5,349,213—are qualified to go to the polls, and a record registration, 2,239,617, is down also for New York City, where, for the first time since 1872, a national, state and city election are coincidental.

The Governor came to New York accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, after a last stumping tour of his own dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## REAL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT COMES ON FEB. 8

### Electoral College Meets on That Date to Carry Out Will of the People

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—With the radio, newspapers and the telegraph at work, every citizen expects to know by tomorrow, if not before he retires tonight, who is to be the next President of the United States, yet that man will not be legally elected until Feb. 8.

The real election, as provided by law, will take place here in Washington just three months hence. On the second Wednesday in February, the President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives will open the official ballots cast by the electors selected by today's balloting.

A unique feature of the official election ceremony this year will be presence of both the victorious and the defeated candidate for Vice-President. Vice-President Curtis, who has custody of the locked ballot box into which the official certificates are dropped as they arrive in Washington, will take it through the Capitol's halls to the House of Representatives, bailiwick of Speaker John N. Garner, where the box will be unlocked, the votes opened and the next President declared officially elected.

The procedure of electing the President, running according to long-established custom, totally ignores the fact that there are means by which the citizenry become immediately cognizant of the results of an election. The 531 members of the electoral college will meet in the various capitals on the first Wednesday in January to cast their ballots for President, just as if their action was an important step in the election.

Until recently the returns were brought to the capital by special messenger, but this custom was decreed too costly and the ballots now come by mail. Upon the arrival at Washington the certificates are as closely guarded as if not a person in the country knew their contents. The ceremony of opening and counting them consumes about half an hour on that February afternoon. The polished ballot boxes are presented to the victorious candidates as souvenirs.

This year may be the last in which the official counting of the ballots goes over until February. If the "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution is approved, as now appears probable, inauguration of the President will be advanced from March 4 to Jan. 20. There has been much agitation to dispense with the outworn electoral college, but even should this crusade fail the period between election day and the formal election of President would have to be considerably shortened when the twentieth amendment becomes a part of the Constitution.

## *Dedham in England's Essex Greets Massachusetts Scion*

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Second of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DEDHAM, Eng.—Today woke an echo of the sleeping centuries in this slumberous little East Anglian village—it was introduced to its namesake in Massachusetts, U. S. A. Someone who knew the American town had come on a special pilgrimage to its forbear across the water in order to bring about the meeting and help each to see itself as the other saw it.

To tell the truth, Dedham, Eng., looked just a little bit uncomfortable for a moment when the introduction was first effected. It was like this: Most people in Dedham, Mass., know something about Dedham, Eng., but very few in Dedham, Eng., seemed to know (until today) that the name of their peaceful village had been duplicated on the other side of the Atlantic. And when they heard that for every man, woman and child of the 1700 in Dedham, Eng., there were 10 in the other Dedham, there was quite a flutter of excitement.

"Coo!" said one.

"That do sartainly fare to be a masterous big town," said another; "Nearly half as big nor Colchester."

"What do they want to live in a town like that foor?" asked a third. "I don't hold with they metrollopses. . . . But I dessay they can't help it," he added kindly.

Another, more knowledgeable, thought a moment. "Worn't there a pa'son from there who preached at St. Marys once?"

There was, but it was nearly 40 years before.

What did that other Dedham away across the ocean look like? Did it lie folded against the emerald bank of a placid stream like the Stour? How did it get its name? Had Dedham folk in days long since really fared across the seas and founded a new home?

Yes, to the second question; perhaps, to the fourth. There is indeed a surprising similarity between the general lie of the land in the two Dedhams. When the winding Stour overflows his banks in winter, as not seldom happens, he forms a waste of water round three sides of the village—not so wide a spread as the winter marshes of the Charles River, and seldom frozen over, but the general resemblance is still considerable. In those far-off days, three centuries ago, when New England really was new, the likeness must have been even greater.

Of the origin of the name, it is less easy to speak. There are many East Anglian surnames among the early records of Dedham, Mass. There was John Coolege, for instance, an ancestor of the former President, who took a "lot" of 12

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## New Ashford, Mass., First Over Tape, With 24 for Hoover, 8 for Roosevelt

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—The little town of New Ashford, nestled deep in the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, again today claimed the honor of being the first community in the country to report its presidential vote. The townsfolk cast 24 ballots for Mr. Hoover and eight for Mr. Roosevelt. One presidential ballot was blank.

One New Ashford resident cast his vote for the Socialist candidate for Governor, Alfred Baker Lewis. Twenty-three votes were cast for Lieutenant - Governor Youngman, Republican gubernatorial candidate, and eight for Joseph B. Ely (D.). Again one of the ballots was blank.

It was the fifth successive presidential year that New Ashford has held the distinction of being the first community in the country to report its presidential vote. The result today was officially announced at 6:28 a. m., two minutes later than the announcement came through four years ago.

The townsfolk had expected to have the vote in earlier than usual this year but they didn't figure on Gregory Makaroff, who lives two miles from the 130-year-old schoolhouse in which the votes were cast. He insisted on walking to the polling place. He scorned all offers of rides and trudged along the country road bearing a Roosevelt banner on which was painted a horseshoe.

Then that blank presidential ballot had the board of registrars guessing for a time and some minutes were spent checking the ballots.

The polls opened at 5:45 a. m., and the first person on hand to cast a vote was Mrs. Lillian Sanford Proctor. Mrs. Proctor makes her home at Gladbrook Farms, former home of Mrs. Augustus Belmont and one of the show places of New Ashford.

### Peru for Hoover

PERU, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—President Hoover carried this town by 37 votes to 23 for Franklin D. Roosevelt as the polls closed at 8:15 E. S. T. here today. This little Berkshire County town, the second in the United States to complete tabulation, gave William S. Youngman (R.), 39 for Governor to 20 for Gov. Joseph B. Ely (D.) The vote was announced at 8:42 a. m.

Results for minor office contests included: Lieutenant-Governor, Bacon (R.) 41; Swift (D.) 15. Secretary of State, Buckley (D.) 15; Cook (R.) 41. Treasurer, Hurley (D.) 19; Prescott (R.) 37. Auditor, Cook (R.) 39; Hurley (D). 19; Attorney-General, Buckley (D.) 16; Warner (R.) 43.

In 1928, Peru gave Hoover 36 and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith 22 votes.

## Big Reforms Due to Dictator, But Yugoslavs Still Disunited

### Suppression of Parties Fails to Bring Harmony to Nation

YUGOSLAV SERIES
*Third of Five Articles*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

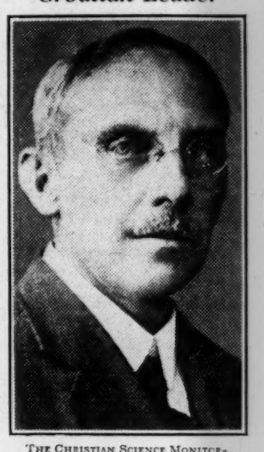
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — King Alexander's announcement of the abolition of the Constitution in 1929 and the introduction of a dictatorship for Yugoslavia was well received by his people. They were dissatisfied with parliamentarism as it was then practiced, and were clamoring for a revision of the Constitution. So when the King completely scrapped the old system and declared his intentions of making Yugoslavia over on a new basis, the nation was at first pleased, or at any rate expectant.

But now after more than three years and a half of absolutism they are dissatisfied with the results. It is true that the régime has introduced certain reforms and brought about a number of temporary improvements, but it has failed to solve the fundamental problems.

For instance, it has consolidated and unified the laws and juridical practices of Yugoslavia. In addition, a number of new law codes of a very progressive nature have been worked out and introduced. Then, too, a uniform system of land tenure has been adopted, completing the agrarian reforms, which had long been held up as an object of political bargaining.

The dictatorship, also, has had a certain amount of economic success. Yugoslavia has arranged the suspension of its debt payments to

*Croatian Leader*



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DR. VLADEK MACHEK

Outstanding Figure in Croat Peasant Party.

France. It is nearly balancing its budget. It has but slightly reduced the salaries of officers and officials and is paying them quite regularly. It is true that the economic situation in Yugoslavia is critical, but less critical than in any other state of southeast Europe.

Over against these successes remains the fact that the absolutist

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

## ARMS PARLEYS INDICATE REAL STEP AT GENEVA

### Better Attitude Between France and Italy Seen in Recent Moves

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

ROME, Nov. 8—The long talk which Mr. Norman H. Davis of the American arms delegation had with Signor Benito Mussolini yesterday, which has been followed up by other conversations with high officials in the Foreign Office department today, has aroused deep interest in Italian diplomatic circles, and important practical results are expected in the near future.

Italians are most anxious that the Disarmament Conference shall resume its interrupted work at an early date, as they consider the time is ripe for definite action. It is understood that the exchanges of views which have taken place in recent weeks between European and American statesmen on the manifold problems connected with the Disarmament Conference have been productive of results, and that important events are maturing which will probably be made known at Geneva within the next two or three weeks.

It is believed that negotiations are actually in progress between the Italian and French Governments on the problem of naval disarmament and that some new naval understanding is closer at hand than at any time since the London conference adjourned in 1930. If, as it is hoped, this will materialize, it will be the most important contribution yet made to the success of the Disarmament Conference.

There are obvious signs of improvement in the atmosphere of Franco-Italian relations, and the references of the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, to Italy in his recent speech at Toulouse have certainly helped to bring France and Italy closer together.

At any rate, it seems that both France and Italy are beginning to realize that no real headway can be made on the roads of disarmament before they both agree to settle their own differences in a friendly attitude.

## LIBERALS DENY POINT OF HONOR IN OTTAWA PACT

### Canada Warned of Party's Freedom of Action in Case of Victory

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Nov. 8—The Liberal Party, if returned to power, will not consider itself "as in honor bound" to abide by the trade agreements initiated at the Imperial Economic Conference, warned Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the party's leader, in the House of Commons yesterday, when the bill covering the Canada-South Africa agreement was under discussion.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, had stated that the agreements had been made for a period of five years, and that "they are binding on this Government," and that though "the power of this Parliament is unlimited, its honor is bound."

Mr. King wanted to make it clear, he said, "that the Liberal Party will not consider itself as in honor bound to maintain any policies of the gentlemen opposite which are diametrically opposed to those of this party.

The Liberal spokesman declared that under the guise of a family agreement Parliament was being asked to raise the tariff against foreign countries for a considerable period of time. He believed that any attempt to consolidate Empire trade at the expense of world trade would not strengthen but eventually destroy the Empire. While he was an ardent supporter of British preferences Mr. King said he felt that many of the duties in the new tariff schedules would result in real hardship to those already in want.

The Canada-South Africa agreement, for the first time in the history of these dominions, places their commercial relations upon a treaty basis. It secures a considerable extension of the list of commodities on which preferences have hitherto been granted.

First reading was given to the bill based on the Canada-United Kingdom agreement and second reading to the Canada-Southern Rhodesia and Canada-Irish Free State trade bills.

## Women Workers Note Importance Of Single Voters

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Women are today making their last campaign contribution—time and gasoline—to help elect their candidates. Reports indicate that all over the country they are helping with their automobiles to get stay-at-home voters to the polls.

Their task is to see that no one stays home from the polls for lack of transportation. Women from various walks of life are carrying on the work.

Expert politicians among the women, as among the men, know the importance of this kind of election day service. The average citizen may be skeptical about the value of his individual vote, one in so many million, but not the politician. One worker said in a recent letter to her assistants in the states, "The national victory may be won by one vote in each precinct of one state."

Another campaign leader recalled to her workers that in 1916 "a change of less than 2000 votes in California would have defeated Wilson."

## HOOVER ENDS CAMPAIGN IN HOME STATE

### Wife Joins Him in Casting Ballot With Neighbors in Palo Alto, Calif.

### STRESSES TO LAST GRAVITY OF ISSUES

### From Sacramento to San Francisco, Return Was Triumphal March

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 8—President Hoover came home today to his university campus, firm in the conviction that in the last five weeks he has done everything any President could do to bring his claims for reelection before the American people.

A historic campaign ended last night on the fringe of the intermountain desert at Elko, Nev., a boisterous little mining town with plenty of original Americans, Shoshone Indians, clustering by the long line of steel that stretches across a continent.

Down that long steel trail President Hoover had journeyed for five crowded days, hammering home his case for reëlection. His words have reached a vast visible audience; they have been heard by scores of millions at their thoughtful firesides; the President has met and been cheered by thousands of Americans in great mid-continent metropolises and tiny wayside towns. Theirs is the verdict.

At President Hoover's side on every public appearance he has made on his trip has been Mrs. Hoover. With an ever-ready smile, gracious and popular with crowds, she has invariably drawn a warmer cheer of her own. Frequently she has preceded the President to the rear platform, and on every occasion she was clearly seeking to remove from his laden shoulders much of his burden.

**At Her Husband's Side**

Mrs. Hoover follows every word of her husband's speeches, and in particular in his final word at Elko her eyes were steadily fixed on his face. Her lips seemed to read his speech with him, as they have often done in other more strenuous addresses.

President Hoover's reception in his native state, at Sacramento, at Oakland and in a long drive from San Francisco to Palo Alto, where he and Mrs. Hoover voted, differed only in its greater warmth from those he received all across the continent. Whatever these great crowds may mean in terms of votes, they have given the largest American audience in history an opportunity of viewing a President-in-office on the eve of election. President Hoover accomplished an unparalleled and historic duty.

Last night, in a one-street town in Nevada, typical of Main Street America, he sent his final word to the nation.

**Stresses Gravity of Election**

In his radiocast sent out from his private car he revealed once more his sincere conviction that in his defeat a whole philosophy of government will go down. Whether history will agree with the gravity of his judgment was perhaps questioned here and there as he made the speech, but the personal conviction of a leader who has grown in stature with the weeks, is at least worthy of serious record.

The President broke an old tradition to become partisan on election night. He did not merely urge citizens to come out and vote; his words were remoter than antithesis from the "let the best man win" attitude which more than once has dominated similar occasion. Instead, Herbert Hoover spoke of a choice which may affect a generation, of a mistaken choice hazarding the welfare of our children and our children's children.

The President did not say, as he was known to believe, that he felt victory certain, but he expressed confidence in truth and logic, by which he has tried to dissolve "the mirage of promises by the reality of facts."

And he expressed deeper confidence that the women of America would guard and preserve the nation's fundamental ideals. His return to California brought back the old Hoover, the man who aroused the nation's enthusiasm in 1928. With every mile nearer his home, the President sniffed the clear mountain air and held his chin a little higher. He was at home.

**Home Reception Cheers Him**

The drive from San Francisco to Palo Alto along streets more familiar to him than most others, which traditional California pride and locality turned into cheering avenues, capped the climax of his trip.

The President and Mrs. Hoover cast their votes in the university precinct at Stanford Union only an hour or two before returns on eastern states began to come in.

Mr. Hoover seemed filled with the high resolve which was eloquently reflected in the final words of his closing appeal to the nation. It was with deep emotion that he said:

"The Presidency is the symbol of America's high purpose. The President must represent the nation's ideals, and he must also represent them to the nations of the world. After four years of experience I still regard this as a supreme obligation."

That is Herbert Hoover's message to contemporary America. It is Herbert Hoover's message to posterity.

# ECONOMIC LAND SURVEY PROJECT GETS UNDER WAY

## Various Massachusetts Interests Plan to Seek Legislative Action

Land economists picture Massachusetts as a "sleeping giant" unaware of its natural resources and potential economic strength. The secret of awakening the giant, they hold, is written in the soil.

"Where shall I settle to get the most out of the land I buy?" the farmer asks. "Where shall I build my plant?" is the manufacturer's problem. If the Commonwealth knew the character of its land and what it contains, it could answer these questions intelligently and accurately, the economists declare.

The opening gun in this season's drive by the Forestry Association to impress the public with the importance of an economic survey of the State will be fired tomorrow afternoon at a meeting in the State House of all those interested. Mr. Harris Reynolds, secretary of the association, expects that tangible plans will be formulated for bringing facts before the Legislature.

Among those interested in the survey are the Boston Planning Board, the Massachusetts Civic Association and the State Department of Conservation as well as prominent educators.

**Argument Advanced**

One of the arguments advanced by Mr. Reynolds in support of a land economic survey is that it should help those communities which have no economic future. Up in the hills, for instance, the farmers are said to be trying to raise farm products on land which is more suitable for forestry. It is imperative, Mr. Reynolds pointed out, that sooner or later "we must determine what we have in the land and how we can use it."

"The farmer who raises products on unsuitable land is a detriment to the community," Mr. Reynolds said. "He raises poor produce and unloads it on the market, forcing the farmer who raises good products to meet his prices and sell below the value of his own produce.

"In this community, as well as in many others of the Commonwealth, there may be rock deposits, underground streams or soil adaptable to the growth of some particular product which would bring prosperity to the community. A land economic survey shou'd save many declining communities and improve the standards of living throughout the State."

In Plymouth County, 55 square miles of territory has been turned into a land economic laboratory. Cameras have been set clicking with lenses focused on a proposed topographical survey as a basis for arguments at legislative hearings in support of a state-wide economic mapping.

Assisting in the work are Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the geological department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of science at Technology. The Legislature authorized the study now nearing completion near Plymouth.

**Help Employment**

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that the proposed survey would help employment, cut down governmental and business costs and provide new sources of business urgently needed to combat the machine.

Particular savings to the State and industry would be made in field work, it was shown by Mr. Reynolds. Topographical surveys, for instance, would contain sufficient information to do away with one-quarter of the ordinary field work required in locating an airport.

"I believe," the forestry expert continued, "that 90 per cent of our corporations fail because manufacturers go into business with insufficient fundamental knowledge of the character of the locality they build in. Perhaps they didn't locate their plants where water power could be utilized at a minimum of expense. Or they didn't settle near enough to the best marketing districts."

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that Lewiston, Maine, recently lost an important industry because it could not supply the demands for information along the lines he referred to. Later, the Maine city made an industrial survey, he said, which resulted in locating another industry which since then has more than made up for the expense of the survey.

"There is no place in this State where information of the nature described can be obtained with reasonable accuracy, if at all," Mr. Reynolds declared. "Think what the State could save by mining its own minerals if it knew where they were."

**Substitute for Marble**

Mr. Reynolds said he knew of a type of rock for building, found near the Berkshires, which could be substituted for the marble which the Commonwealth imports from Italy at a cost of more than $1,000,000 annually. In another section he has been informed of a deposit of unmined soapstone.

He compared Massachusetts to a gasoline engine running on only a fraction of the power it could generate if there was an accurate record of where the waste power escaped. He made it clear that the purpose of the Forestry Association was not to figure out how to use the State's natural resources but merely to uncover their hiding places. Industry and the State must do the rest, he said.

Biologists point out that the State has no policy relative to locating manufacturing plants on streams and polluting the waters, exterminating marine life and retarding the development of the State's recreational resources. They insist that the streams should be classified so as to protect them from pollution.

A division of surveys, it was pointed out, would be the railroad signal station of industry and agriculture. A highway or a railroad could be projected accurately from its records without much of the usual preliminary field work. Game preserves and state forests could be intelligently designated.

It is the idea of the Forestry Association to spread the survey over a period of several years when records would be sufficient to meet the demands of the next half-century.

## *Theaters*

**"Yeomen of the Guard"**

Hollis St. Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company, Milton Aborn, managing director, presents "Yeomen of the Guard," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Staged by Mr. Aborn. Week beginning Nov. 7, 1932.

Mr. Aborn deserves much praise for bringing to the ears of Bostonians this rarely heard and very individual opera. No doubt most of the audience, like the present writer, sat before it last night for the first time. If the piece did not quite convince us that its authors might have gone on to the writing of "grand" opera, it did give us a glimpse of a serious side of their art which is not apparent in their other works.

The daring innovation of opening the piece with a solo, the inclusion of the hauntingly lovely duet, "I have a song to sing, O," and above all the element of pathos if not of tragedy inherent in the rôle of Jack Point all serve to set this work apart from its predecessors and from the few that followed it. In a sense the introduction of the ancient "Laugh, Clown, laugh" element seems incongruous, difficult to fit in with our knowledge of Gilbert, whom, with his wit and his self-satisfaction, we hardly can think of as pathetic or tragic. Yet so persuasive is Sullivan's musical setting for the serious scenes, and so imaginatively did Mr. Frank Moulan depict Jack Point last night that the treatment did not seem hokum; one wondered whether, after all—but what nonsense!

The production generally was commendable, in spite of some uncertainty, which was due probably to lack of time for rehearsal and which no doubt will be overcome in the next performance or two. Mr. Roy Cropper was a personable and vocally pleasing Fairfax, Mr. William Danforth an uproarious Shad'olt, Mr. Herbert Waterous a sympathetic Meryll. Miss Vivian Hart was an appealing and vocally adequate Elsie, and Miss Anne Yago an efficient Dame Carruthers. Miss Laura Ferguson as Phoebe had a bigger opportunity than has fallen to her previously, and in making the most of it revealed talents which we had suspected in her before. Altogether a commendable production, to close a season we should like to see extended.

L. A. S.

**Stage and Music Notes**

The operetta, "The Dubarry," will have its first performance in the United States at the Shubert tonight. Miss Grace Moore will sing the lead.

The musical version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" continues at the Colonial this week.

"The Perfect Marriage," in its second week at the Plymouth, will be succeeded next Monday by "Whistling in the Dark," with Mr. Ernest Truex in his original rôle.

Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky has accepted an invitation to act as guest conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, at a pair of concerts next January.

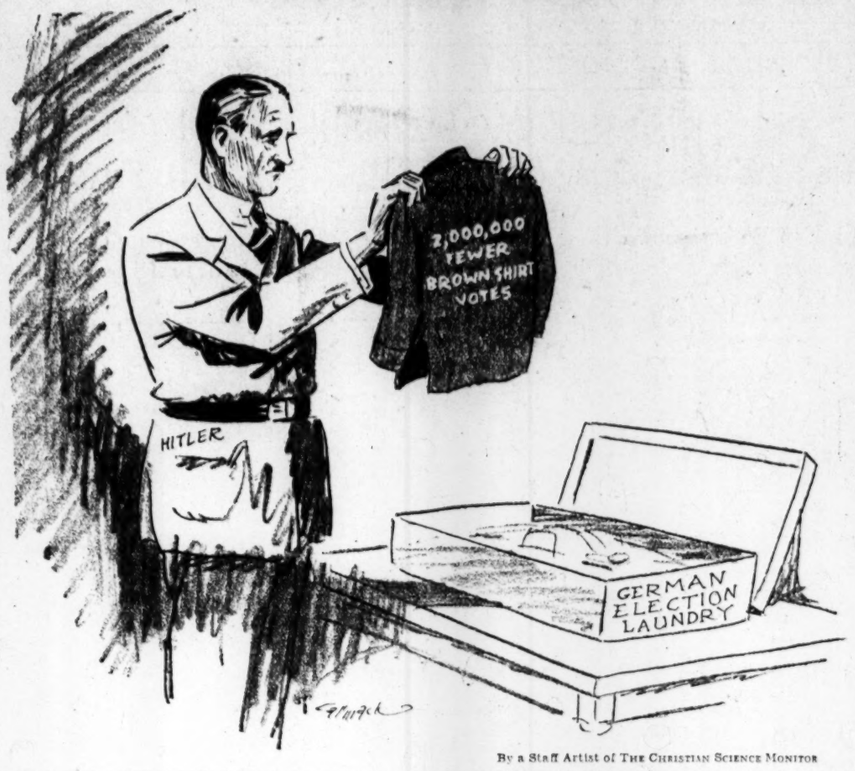
Mr. E. M. Newman will open his new season of travel talks at Symphony Hall, Nov. 18 and 19. His subject will be "Around the World."

## QUARTET TO PLAY IN FOGG MUSEUM

Three concerts by the Stradivarius Quartet of New York will be given this year in the Central Court of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. The first is to be on Friday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Nicholas Moldavan, viola, and Gerald Warburg, violoncello, are the members of the quartet. Their first program consists of "The Quartet in C Major," by Haydn; "Second String Quartet," by Arnold Bax, and "Quartet in F Minor" by Beethoven.

## *Seems to Have Shrunk*




By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Council Proposes Federal Economy

Abolition of new services in government which are desirable but not essential is advocated by the New England Council as part of a program to curtail governmental expenses. The program was published today by the Council on behalf of a special committee of New England members of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Reduction of capital expenditures to a minimum, increased efficiency in purchasing supplies and honest administration of unemployment relief were numbered among the recommendations to cut costs. Two proposals for the aid of municipalities were "installment tax payments and requiring of surety bonds or collateral legal for savings banks as security for public deposits."

The committee was of the opinion that in "fairness to the rest of the state and for the good of distressed communities, no advance of state funds should be made without adequate state control of finances until the loan is paid."

At 9:15 tomorrow night, Mr. Dudley Harmon, vice-president of the council, will speak over Station WAAB on "The Annual New England Town Meeting."

## *Radio Tonight*

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Savannah, Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Musical Dreams.
7:30 Jack and Jane; election returns.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Tune Detective, Sigmund Spaeth.
10:30 NBC, "Radio Rubes": hill billy.
10:45 News; time; weather; election returns.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Election returns.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Edwin Otis, soloist.
5:15 Strachan Andrews' Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler": news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville": sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
7:57 Election returns.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
9:40 Election returns.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
10:15 Election returns.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-241m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; election returns.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 National election returns.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, National election returns.
8:30 Evening Melodies: soloist.
8:40 Herald election returns.
8:45 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:20 CBS, National election returns.
9:30 Herald election returns.
11:00 CBS, Address, Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt.
11:15 CBS, National election returns and Herald election returns, with dance music until election is determined.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:00 CBS, National election returns.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, National election returns.
7:00 Weather; news; state returns.
7:30 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:45 National and state returns.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 National and state returns.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 National and state returns.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery": sketch.
9:45 National and state returns.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Dance music and national and state election returns until election is determined.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (923kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—Brockton Hour.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—Concert recordings.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Soloist; recordings.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio music.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:15-4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Hon. Stanley Baldwin, speaking from Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet, London.
4:45 p. m.—NBC dance music.

**WNAC**

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Time; weather report.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, same as WEEI.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture: Illustrated lecture, "My Life and Work," by Mr. Lloyd Wright, Jordan Hall, 8:30.

Boston City Club: Costume recital by Berthe Hébert, also election returns, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert by Red Triangle Concert Ensemble, Miss Ruth Austin, director, 6:30 to 9:30.

Village Players of Newton: Presentation of play, "As Husbands Go," Unitarian Parish Play House, Newton Center, 8:15.

Hebrew Teachers College of Boston: Opening lecture in course, "Interpretations of Judaism," by Rabbi Harry Levi, 8.

Benefit performance for Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Paramount Theater, Washington Street, 9:30.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, speaking program and illustrated lecture, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

College Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Mrs. Johnson O'Connor, guest of honor and speaker on "Old New England Homes," 7.

**Theaters**

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Hertzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8:10.
Shubert—"The Dubarry," 8:10.

**Music**

Boston Opera House—"Tosca," 8:15.
Sleeper Hall—Savell Walevitch, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants: Exhibition of accounting machinery and equipment, Chamber of Commerce Building, 11:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Open to public.

North Brighton Community House: Sale of needlework by foreign-born girls, auspices Women's Municipal League, 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, and address, Longwood Towers, 10:30.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: Centennial exercises, reunion, of former students, Watertown through Nov. 10.

Boston Public Library: Exhibitions of Milton First Editions, and Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Books and pictures, all day.

Women's Section, National Civic Federation: Meeting and luncheon, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Second lecture in series, "Mallorca, Land of Sunshine and Flowers," by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, lecture hall, 11. Illustrated lecture, "The Beginnings of Architecture in Ancient Egypt," by Mr. S. R. K. Glanville. Lecture hall, 3. Guidance in museum treasures, Miss Maginnis, 11. All events open to public.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

New England Water Works Association: Luncheon with reading of paper, and topical discussion, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Brookline Women's Club: Round table committee conference, 10:30 and 1:45; luncheon, 12:30; speaking and discussion program, clubhouse, Brookline.

Bazaar, auspices Brookline Women's Club, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Regional Insurance Conference, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1:30.

Massachusetts S. P. C. C.: Luncheon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Barren Labrador," by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "The Birds Fly South," 9 and 11; "American Indian Children," 1:45 and 2:30; meetings of orchestra and clipping clubs, 4 and 5; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

**Theaters**

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 2:15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Hertzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 2:15.
Shubert—"The Du Barry," 2:15.

**Music**

Boston Opera House—"Hansel and Gretel," 3:30

**Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 15th century.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 667 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherfee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy, probably with light rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

**Maine:** Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably rain Wednesday and on coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

**All Other New England States:** Cloudy, probably with rain late tonight and Wednesday.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong northeast and north winds, gales from Boston to Block Island, diminishing tonight, and overcast weather, probably with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 54 | 60 | Montreal | 38 | 50 |
| Bismarck | 22 | 32 | Nantucket | 52 | 62 |
| Boston | 47 | 51 | New Orleans | 62 | 74 |
| Buffalo | 48 | 54 | New York | 52 | 56 |
| Calgary | 26 | 36 | Norfolk, Va. | 56 | 64 |
| Charleston | 66 | 72 | North Platte | 30 | 48 |
| Chicago | 54 | 56 | Philadelphia | 56 | 68 |
| Cincinnati | 56 | 70 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 48 | 86 |
| Denver | 30 | 44 | Pittsburgh | 56 | 68 |
| Eastport, Me. | 40 | 46 | Portland, Me. | 46 | 48 |
| Hatteras | 62 | 72 | Raleigh | 56 | 66 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | | 82 | St. Louis | 48 | 66 |
| 7 p.m. Nov. 7 | 76 | | St. Paul | 38 | 64 |
| Helena, Mont. | 28 | 42 | Salt Lake City | 32 | 44 |
| Huron, S. D. | 28 | 40 | San Francisco | 54 | 72 |
| Jacksonville | 68 | 76 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 20 | 48 |
| Kansas City | 32 | 58 | Seattle | 48 | 52 |
| Key West | 80 | 86 | Tampa | 70 | 84 |
| Los Angeles | 66 | 88 | Washington | 56 | 62 |
| Memphis | 62 | 88 | Wichita, Kan. | 36 | 58 |
| Miami, Fla. | 78 | 80 | Williston, N.D. | 28 | 36 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 8.
B—Maximum Nov. 7.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 8:02 p. m., Wednesday 8:29 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

## LITTLETON ACQUIRES TENNIS RACKET PLANT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LITTLETON, N. H., Nov. 8—The Chamber of Commerce announces that one of this town's factories that has been idle nearly two years is to be occupied immediately by a sporting goods concern. The plant formerly was occupied by R. Wallace and Sons, manufacturers of silverware.

Moving operations in anticipation of a full-time schedule by the new company have already been begun, and it is expected that with the amount of business solicited there will be employment for many of the local residents for several months. About a month will be required to install machinery and put the mill in shape for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Arthur V. Beach of this town is to supervise the new industry of making tennis racquets.

## *Music*

**Aïda**

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company last night opened a two weeks' engagement here with a colorful performance of "Aïda." The cast:

Aida ..... Alida Vane
Amneris ..... Eleanore La Mance
Radames ..... Arnoldo Lindi
Amonasro ..... Mostyn Thomas
Ramfis ..... Amund Sjovik
King of Egypt ..... Natale Cervi
Conductor, Carlo Peroni

Since this company is offering us Bostonians what may very likely prove to be our only season of opera this year, it is pleasant to record that their first performance, last evening, was of commendable quality and was heard with ample expression of pleasure by an audience of good size. Probably the listeners would have been more numerous if the opening had not fallen on the eve of a national election.

Each member of the cast last night acquitted himself with credit. Miss Vane revealed brilliance and power, while Miss La Mance brought forward richness and contrasting color. Mr. Lindi seemed inclined at times to force a naturally fine voice, although for the most part he found it possible to allow the tone to come smoothly and easily. Mr. Thomas evidently found congenial material in the rôle of Amonasro and in the third act showed no inconsiderable sense of the dramatic.

The orchestra, which is of good proportions, gave an excellent account of itself under the authoritative direction of that experienced conductor, Mr. Carlo Peroni. If the stage business seemed stereotyped and if the stage band depended all too obviously on its printed notes, let us remember that these shortcomings have been observed also in companies of greater resources.

With the election over, the public will be free to turn its attention to the art of the lyric stage; and then the San Carlo Company no doubt will have larger audiences, not only because it offers opera to an operaless town, but because the quality of its productions deserves recognition.

**Monday Symphony**

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the first in its series of Monday evening concerts. The program comprised Weber's Overture to "Oberon," the Franck Symphony, Strauss's "Don Juan" and Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

There is little one may add to what has already been written regarding Dr. Koussevitzky's manner with "Oberon." The performance last night must have left no doubt in the minds of the listeners that virtuosity is a cloak which well becomes the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nor in "Oberon" alone was virtuosity apparent, for the symphony which followed was read with a breadth and a finesse which Bostonians are inclined to accept as a part of the stock in trade of both conductor and men. The work was offered in gathering ascendancy, from the solemn opening measures to the superb climax. A performance which stirred the audience to a storm of applause.

**Walter Damrosch**

Yesterday afternoon, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Dr. Walter Damrosch gave the second of his informal talks on the Wagnerian operas. For his subject he chose "Siegfried" and from his fund of musical lore he drew such fragments as might be most helpful in the re-creating of the opera, sans orchestra, sans singers—no inconsiderable task. Yet from the moment he appeared upon the platform to the moment when he at last rose from the piano with the final chord of the opera still vibrating the strings, the audience was his. Despite his protestations that it might not so much enjoy hearing his voice, those present would no doubt have gladly remained for more had he been disposed to proffer more.

Although Dr. Damrosch found it necessary to assume the rôles of characters, birds, dragon and orchestra, there appeared to be no hesitation in the presentation, nor did one feel the inadequacy of the pianistic force at his command. Dr. Damrosch is able to conjure up the scenes and, by clever appeal to the imagination of his audience, furnishes an afternoon of rare enjoyment.

G. M. S.

## I. C. C. AUTHORIZES MERGER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the New York Central Railroad Company to acquire and operate the Chicago, Attica & Southern Railroad Company. The commission said the properties of the road, located in the Chicago area, have a $165,000 value.


**ARTHUR BRISBANE**

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Portrait photography that covers both WHO'S WHO and WHAT'S WHAT in sittings and in service.
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# Hoover, Coolidge and Mills Fire Last Guns in Campaign

## From Nevada, Northampton, Mass., and New York Come Appeals for Republican Thought and Victory to Carry On Ideals of Government

President Hoover, former President Coolidge, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, speaking from three widely separated points, laid the Republican case before the people of the nation last night. Each appealed in particular for a full representation of sentiment at the polls, partisanship being less in evidence than in preceding campaign speeches.

The President, speaking from his private train at Elko, Nev., en route to Palo Alto, pointed out that the choice now, through its far-reaching effects, may even influence the welfare of "our children's children."

"I have been fighting," he said, "that the wrong course may not be adopted, not by appeal to destructive emotion, but by truth and logic. I have tried to dissolve the mirage of promises by the reality of facts."

Referring to the women's vote, the President said: "They, equally with the men, bear the shocks from economic disaster. With them lies largely the guardianship of the fundamental ideals. . . ."

In the "longer view," he said, the problems of the country are "the questions that the world should have peace, that the prosperity of all the nation shall be diffused to all, that we shall build more strongly the ideal of equal opportunity for all our people, that we shall secure that United States shall be chosen as the result of the calm and deliberate judgment of the individual American voter."

He pointed out the dangers of a "break in the continuity of management at a time when the trend seems upward and there is ground for belief that the bottom of the depression has been passed."

"Choosing the President tomorrow," he said, "may be the most important decision that this generation of Americans will be called upon to make. You owe it to yourselves, to your families and to your country to make that decision free from emotion and prejudice and to mark your ballots in accordance with reason."

**Coolidge Urges Thought**

Mr. Coolidge, speaking from his home at Northampton, Mass., said the campaign is a "course of education which we all need to take to qualify ourselves to cast an intelligent ballot."

"Persons with ballots in their hands," he said, "are endowed with arbitrary and unlimited power. Unless that power is exercised widely and intelligently, it will result not only in their own destruction, but the destruction of their fellow countrymen, and in a country so vast and important as the United States the evil effects would be world wide."

He drew a parallel between the office of a high public official and that of any professional in private life. The public servant, he noted, needs as much training, skill and experience as any of the learned professions of law, medicine or theology.

"They can be sure," he said, "that every person with a selfish interest and every person filled with prejudice or misconceived resentment will not fail to vote, but if self-government is to be a success it will be solely because the people of judgment and discretion, who put the welfare of their country first, who want to see it well conducted, register their mature second thought at the polls."

"From what I know of the requirements of the presidential office," he who spent six years there said in concluding, "I have no hesitation in saying that President Hoover should be retained for the good of our country and the world."

**Don't Change, Mills Advises**

Mr. Mills, in his speech from New York, confined his remarks to a warning against any change in policies at such a vital period, and to an appeal for a realization of the responsibility of the individual voter.

He said he believed the people would go to the polls uninfluenced by "what others say they are going to do."

"Never lose sight of the fact," he said, "that you and you alone are to decide the outcome, and that the whole spirit of our institutions demands that a President of the

## *Motion Pictures*

**By Request**

The popular Viennese screen operetta, "Zwei Herzen Im ¾ Takt," makes a return appearance at the Fine Arts Theater this week, by request. This is a third showing, and those who have missed it heretofore may be glad of the opportunity to meet this so renowned celebrity, others to renew a gently pleasing acquaintance.

All is as before—the sentimental little story in its simple cinematic get-up; Vicky and Nicky, the companion cut-ups (with Herr Willi Forst at his willifor stest and Herr Oskar Karlweiss the same, thank you); Herr Walter Jannsen looking oh, so composerish in search of the lost waltz melody; Fräulein Gretl Theimer as the blonde maiden who restores it; and the charming brunette with the delicately lovely voice, Fräulein Irene Eisinger—with the addition of English titles to aid the un-Germanic.

It can safely be declared an utterly harmless, wholesome entertainment—which is, to only a very few of us, also a trifle dull.

Further aid to the enjoyment of the picture will be offered to the audience on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in a German lesson, conducted by Professor Meister of the Berlitz School, when some of the more common phrases of the language and of the film will be elucidated.

For next week stronger fare is promised—a picturization of Dostoevsky's Siberian memoirs, "The House of the Dead." Now if there should be a Russian lesson—Da, da, that would be news. Perhaps there will be. . . .

M. L.

## *Kentucky Vote Tally To Come Last of All*

*By the Associated Press*

While you're checking up the vote tonight, don't look for anything from Kentucky.

Under a new law, in effect this year for the first time in a presidential election, counting Kentucky's votes won't be started until 10 a. m. tomorrow. The polls, however, will close at 4 p. m. today.

The law is expected to give Kentucky the distinction of being the last State in with its 11 electoral votes.

## 'SLOW DOWN!' CALL MADE TO MOTORISTS

"In the name of common sense slow down and drive more carefully," was Mr. Morgan T. Ryan's warning issued yesterday as the result of eight fatalities on Massachusetts highways within the last 48 hours. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles condemned the folly of drinking intoxicants before driving.

Last week, 124 drivers were convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor, he said, and added that "without question, liquor is the principal factor in many accidents. Again, I say, slow down!"

**METAL TRADES HIRE 1008**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—An increase of 1008 employees since Sept. 1 in 26 western Massachusetts metal working plants is shown by the Nov. 1 report of the local branch office of the National Metal Trades Association. The gain during September was 530 employees and during October 478 employees.

## LABOR GAIN SHOWN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8—Mr. John S. B. Davie, state commissioner of labor, announces reports from nearly 600 industries showing a decline in unemployment of from 35.1 per cent to 20.6 per cent up to Nov. 1. Return to full time or part time employment since July 1 of about 10,500 workers is shown.

The industries reporting normally employ 36,300 workers, which is about half the total normal industrial employment of the State.


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# BISHOP WARNS AGAINST CREED OF MILITARISM

## British Dignitary Speaks in Chicago in Interest of World Peace

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Unless civilization destroys militarism, militarism will eventually destroy the civilization which depends on it as it has in the past, declared the Rt. Rev. Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, Eng., yesterday at a reception given to the Bishop and Lady Florence Gascoyne-Cecil by the English-Speaking Union. The venerable churchman and his wife have been spending several days in Chicago in the interests of international peace.

In an eloquent plea for peaceful settlement of international misunderstandings, the Bishop reviewed the rise and fall of the Roman Empire to demonstrate his point that war builds no lasting empires but destroys in the end whatever it has built. The Romans, he said, taught the barbarians warfare and the barbarians became the masters of the art they had learned from the Romans and conquered them.

"If you want to keep the civilized world civilized do not depend on the military art, but on the civil arts for your advancement," he urged. No civilization will stand if it is dependent on militarism. If warfare has been its creed warfare will kill it.

"We must build up our lives on the greater truth, where good holds dominion, and not on the lesser truth where force holds dominion. The Anglo-Saxon race will live if it is built on good, if it believes in justice for its own sake, goodness for its own sake, sacrifice for its own sake. If these are the high ideals of a race its civilization will inhere."

The Bishop devoted part of his talk to a description of the Roman excavations at Exeter, amusing his audience by declaring that Exeter, because of its ancient connection with the Romans, was "older than England, looking upon England as a comparatively recent creation."

One of the surprising discoveries, he said, was in finding evidence that some of the Roman buildings had central heating, provided by a furnace sunk in the ground, distributing the heat by air flues. They expect to find that Exeter is on the same site as an ancient Roman town, he said.

### Tumult and Shouting End in U. S. Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

cially committed to a change in the dry law: the only difference between them relates to how the change shall be accomplished. If drys are to prevent a change they must rally their forces immediately, for the trumpets of battle will sound while the reverberations of the national election are still echoing.

As for the campaign now concluded, it has been extraordinary in a number of directions. It came in the midst of the worst financial crisis in America. It came at a time when more people were out of work than before in history. It was conducted to a greater degree by radio than ever before.

From the outset it was obvious that the Democrats had a good chance of election which, to a nation usually giving a 7,000,000 majority to Republicans, was an abnormal factor in itself.

Election day was preceded by the largest registration in history, 47,000,000, a portent of stirring times in itself. It saw too the earlier rôles of the political leaders reversed. The Democratic candidate took a leaf out of the book of Republican Presidents of the past, Harding, Coolidge and Mr. Hoover in 1928, confining himself to general terms and a passive attitude in his speeches, while on the other hand, the gallant uphill fight of Mr. Hoover required him to make speeches at a rate which few Chief Executives have before attempted in election years.

As for incident, the aggressive campaign fought by Mr. Hoover filled his own campaign with more detail than that of Governor Roosevelt. A review of the Roosevelt contest recalls the Walker case in New York as a beginning, in which the Governor took issue with the Tammany Mayor, James J. Walker, while the keenly interested nation looked on.

**Hoover Started Late**

Mr. Roosevelt came to Chicago by airplane to deliver his acceptance speech; then in two major trips he went, first across country to California, and then through the South and West.

He spoke in general terms as in his Topeka, Kan., farm speech, which left agriculture confused over his particular panacea, while at Baltimore he made a verbal slip in referring to political control of the Supreme Court. In general, the nation has an impression of a genial, big man, with laughing face, right arm upraised, talking from the rear of a special train of a "new deal," and of the "forgotten man."

President Hoover's campaign was utterly different. The first plan was for only two speeches. This was lengthened to three. At the end Mr. Hoover was making dozens of speeches a day. Rarely has a party's campaign so hinged on one man. Besides the acceptance speech there were addresses at Des Moines, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, and the final swing across the continent to vote at Palo Alto.

Mr. Hoover stressed a defense of the Hawley-Smoot high tariff. He defended his own record, and carried the attack to his opponent.

The imponderables in the political situation were the vote of 10,000,000 unemployed, the women's votes and the final swing back to Hoover after his laggard campaign really got started—only a month or six weeks before election day.

**Hoover Fought Hard**

The impression that the nation got of Mr. Hoover as a presidential candidate was of a leader chastened by events, but undefeated and with head held high; speaking quietly but with conviction and pressing his candidacy with unflagging efforts.

The whole campaign was overshadowed by business conditions. The Republicans hoped that reviving business would sweep them back into power, but recovery was slow and wheat prices sank to new low levels in the final weeks.

Like all campaigns, it was couched in terms of emotion rather than intellect. Mr. Hoover declared at Des Moines the nation had been within two weeks of going off the gold standard, and at New York foretold the possibility of grass growing in the streets of 100 cities if opponents' policies were carried out. The Democrats retorted in kind and Mr. Hoover at one point or another was blamed for everything from the Mississippi flood to the drought in the wheat fields.

The campaign politically brought a reconciliation, of a sort, between Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, while among other outstanding events it was distinguished by the large number of "Progressive" Republicans, who deserted the Hoover banner.

**UKRAINIANS ORGANIZE**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Steps for the organization of 20,000 Ukrainians in Montreal have been taken. A constitution has been adopted at a meeting for the Canadian Ukrainian Citizens' Association. The aims of the association are to make better Canadian citizens of their members, to promote a political interest among them, and to found a Ukrainian newspaper.

## The House on the Hill Where Hoover Hears the News

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER RECEIVE THE ELECTION RETURNS AT THEIR HOME IN PALO ALTO, CALIF.

# CHICAGO SURVEY SHOWS DECLINE IN BEER MAKING

## Commercial Production at Point of Extinction, Drys Declare

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Commercial production of beer in Chicago has been enormously reduced of recent years, according to a survey made in cooperation with the Research Department of the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation, by Mr. Chester G. Campbell, a national trade paper editor.

Using information obtained from headquarters of the Federal Prohibition Bureau here and at the same time making his own investigations over a period of two years, Mr. Campbell says that production of beer, compared to 1917, is almost at the point of extinction. The threefold cause of the astonishing decline is attributed to the splendidly efficient and cumulative work of the prohibition enforcement organization in Chicago, the bitter intergang warfare and the general effects of the depression.

Mr. Campbell has made careful observation, according to the report, of the movement of wort, out of which beer is made and finds that the production has been greatly diminished. "The present supply of wort now cannot exceed 12,000 gallons weekly," the report says. "Approximately one-half this amount is used by the remnants of the Capone beer syndicate, the balance going to smaller producers in the Chicago area." From this, Mr. Campbell estimates that the production of beer does not exceed 60 barrels a day compared with 10,000 barrels a day in 1917.

Another evidence, he says, of the rapid decline in the movement of gang beer is "the fact that empty barrels now are collected from the speakeasies not oftener than once a month and it is the exceptional speakeasy which uses more than a half barrel a week, although some of the large ones in the "Loop" still may use as much as two barrels a week."

Mr. Campbell says there is no evidence that the consumption of stronger liquor is taking the place of beer, but, on the other hand, it appears that reduced consumption of more spirituous liquors is "almost, if not quite, as evident as in the case of beer."

### Arizona W. C. T. U. Works To Save State Dry Law

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Strong opposition to modification or repeal of the national or state prohibition laws was expressed in resolutions passed in the forty-second annual meeting of the Arizona Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Especially the membership was asked to combat an initiate measure that seeks repeal of the state statutes against the liquor traffic, the act proposed to serve as a mandate on Arizona's representatives in Congress.

The Eighteenth Amendment was held to be the best form for a prohibition law. Education was urged concerning liquor and its traffic, especially in the information of children.

Support was sought for "dry" congressmen and legislators, as never before, that there be maintenance of the principle that "prohibition for the people, of the people and by the people shall not perish within our nation."

Mrs. F. B. Stevens of Phoenix, president, expressed conviction "that total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State and nation constitute the best policy for promoting health, prolonging life, increasing efficiency and of pursuing the highest standards of the home and of honoring God," and that "sane idealism" is backing the Eighteenth Amendment.

### Interstate Ban On Trucks Lifted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 — An agreement reached between Pennsylvania and New Jersey motor officials here recently put an end to the three-day interstate motor truck ban, which has disrupted commercial traffic between the two states and threatened retaliation methods from other neighboring states.

An order to enforce Pennsylvania's new law, which limits interstate trucking privileges, requiring a Pennsylvania registration plate for all such vehicles which operate for hire, was put into effect Nov. 2 and, through lack of complete understanding on the part of the enforcement officials, caused serious tie-ups in interstate commercial traffic.

Through a conference between Mr. Leon D. Metzger, secretary of revenue for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Harold G. Coffman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New Jersey, full reciprocity between the two states has been restored, according to an announcement from Capt. William C. Price, superintendent of the state highway patrol for Pennsylvania. In the future, all commercial vehicle operators between the two states, will file affidavits stating whether the vehicles are used for carrying for hire, or whether to carry the owners' produce, in which latter case the second state registration plate will not be necessary.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8—Net income of Southern California Gas Company, subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corporation, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, was $3,003,883 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with $2,517,795 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931.

# MAP FOR STAMP HOBBY INCLUDES REMOTE PLACES

## Cambridge Collector Lists Educational Value of Pastime

Mr. Edward L. Bell, Cambridge stamp collector and commercial designer, has drawn a new world stamp map to aid children and others to gain greater value from their stamp collections and thus refute the criticism of many that the hobby is a useless time consumer and money waster.

If measured in terms of pecuniary return, stamp collections are usually a waste of time, Mr. Bell declares, but in educational value their worth has been proved frequently.

With this new map, which necessitated a year's work, Mr. Bell feels the geographical scope of stamp collectors will be widened to a degree far greater than ever before.

Hundreds of countries, too small to be on ordinary maps or which have been swallowed by larger nations in the past, are included on Mr. Bell's chart, for each of these countries issues or has issued stamps. Yet most of them cannot be placed by the average person.

For instance, how many can locate Castelorizo, Inini, Yemen, Ingermanland, Karelia, Anatolia, Niue, Bechianaland, Obock, Batum, Oltre-Giuba, Alaquitas or Latakia. These are only a few of the little known countries which do exist or have existed in the past and have stamp issues.

**Variety in Hobby**

Previously these countries could be located only by study of various atlases and old dictionaries. On Mr. Bell's map these nations are shown by number, or name if the space is large enough. The numbers refer to a list of names which are grouped in alphabetical order around the edges of the map. Beside each country in the list, are the directions for finding the countries.

But the educational side of stamp collecting is not confined to geography, Mr. Bell points out, for the hobby offers a variety of study subjects, including history, transportation, nature, animals, architecture, art and even mythology.

In the United States, commemorative stamps issued upon various anniversaries are cited as splendid historical material. Such a collection, he suggests, could be built with the Norse stamp, picturing the visit of the Norseman to the "Vinland shores," as a starting point. Then could be added such issues as the Columbian stamp, the Plymouth and Massachusetts Tercentenary issues and the Revolutionary stamps, including such specimens as those picturing Nathan Hale, the Green Mountain Boys, General von Steuben, and Washington taking command of the troops at Cambridge. Others would bring the collection to modern times.

**Historical Studies**

But to make the hobby instructive, he continued, the collector should carry his efforts further than mere gathering of specimens. Some enthusiasts delve into the history back of the event portrayed on each issue and then write a paragraph or two covering the occasion or the life of the personage commemorated by the stamp.

In the field of transportation, Mr. Bell believes a splendid collection could be gathered, tracing its development from human load carriers of the early days to the railroads, steamers and airplanes of today. Issues of various countries could be used to show each stage of progress.

The subject could be divided into numerous divisions, with collections restricted to ships, railroads, airplanes or even old methods of carrying. In fact hundreds of collectors confine their hobby to air mail stamps, while others have vast groups of ship stamps, showing all types of vessels, from the earliest to the latest.

In architecture, the important buildings have been pictured on stamps, such as the pyramids in Egypt, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the Mount Vernon Home of George Washington, pagodas of China, Japan and India, museums, temples and bridges. For a scenic collection, hosts of stamps are available to make a brilliant and beautiful group, while animals pictured on numerous issues, it is pointed out, would make another interesting collection.

**Numerous Methods**

The ways of gathering stamps are almost as numerous as the stamp collectors themselves, who number in the millions. In the United States alone there are nearly 1,500,000 stamp enthusiasts, and practically every one of their collections shows the individuality of the owner.

Furthermore the hobby is not restricted to any particular class, for the collectors range from schoolboys to kings, from the youngster who saves pennies to buy stamps to the collector who spends thousands of dollars to obtain a particular specimen.

Although money-making is a minor part in stamp collecting, numerous persons have made the hobby profitable. For instance, according to Mr. Bell, in the West, where stamps are part of the school education, one boy found a stamp worth $1200 in a pile of mixed specimens. Various rare stamps are valued at several thousands of dollars. Recently a man turned down $60,000 for his Finnish collection alone.

However, as a rule, the money-making side of the hobby must be restricted to those who have sufficient funds to keep in step with every issue printed, and these are almost innumerable. Many small countries issue new stamps as a means of revenue, for the collectors buy these rapidly at great expense.

**MEXICO GETS RADIO STATION**

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8 (By U. P.)—Construction of a 150,000-watt radiocasting station, which will be the most powerful on the North and South American continents, is nearing completion 10 miles south of Nuevo Laredo, across the border from Laredo, Texas. Station XER at Villa Acuna, near Del Rio, Texas, with 75,000-watt power, now exceeds by 25,000 watts the most powerful broadcasting stations in the United States. Mr. Norman D. Baker, an American, is proprietor of the new station.

# ROUMANIAN PACT WITH RUSSIA STRIKES SNAG

## Litvinoff Asks Whether Nation Is Serious in Intent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW — Soviet-Roumanian negotiations at Geneva, aimed at the drafting of a non-aggression neutrality pact, encountered serious obstruction after almost reaching a satisfactory conclusion, according to a statement which Mr. Maxim M. Litvinoff made to the press on his return here from Geneva.

Mr. Litvinoff reviewed the whole course of the negotiations and asserted that the Soviet Government is willing to undertake an obligation not to resort to violence for the solution of any disputed questions, which would assure Roumania that the disputed possession of Bessarabia would not be utilized by the Soviet Union as an excuse for renouncing the pact.

Following the abortive Soviet-Roumanian negotiations in Riga in the early part of the year, Mr. Litvinoff resumed discussions at Geneva with the Roumanian Ambassador in Poland, and reached an agreement which would have enabled signatures being put to the pact, but it was disavowed by the Roumanian Government. Mr. Litvinoff sharply observed: "The course of negotiations sometimes inspired doubt of Roumania's serious and honest desire to conclude a pact. The Soviet Government cannot agree that negotiations on such a serious matter should be turned into diplomatic play for unknown and alien ends."

Failure to reach Soviet-Roumanian agreement has long delayed the formal signature of similar pacts with France and Poland. It remains to be seen whether the new reluctance of Roumania will cause France and Poland to refrain from making a friendly gesture toward the Soviet Union which would find expression in signed pacts.


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"PANDORA," 10.50 in Persian brocade or white satin with gold or silver kid; or all white.
SANDAL . 12.50 of rich brocade and satin with a swirl of gold or silver kidskin.
*For Evening Gaieties of 1932*
. . choose your "Lady Slippers" from Stern's dazzling new collection . . superb in design, sumptuous in fabric, and because they are less cut-out, with an altogether new comfort for dancing until dawn! *White sandals will be tinted without charge.*
*Stern Brothers—Shoe Salon—Third Floor.*

# REICH MARCHING TO SINGLE GOAL, VON PAPEN SAYS

## Chancellor Renews Stand for Equality in Arms and Full Sovereignty

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—In his first speech since the Reichstag election on Sunday, the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, today expressed strong confidence in the future development of the nation's affairs at home and abroad.

"I believe a real national concentration is coming," he said at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association. "May the singleness of purpose which animates the German people today on great questions of foreign affairs provide a basis for the conduct of its general policy."

There was in the address a hint that perhaps with the reorganization of the Government there may be a new figure at its head.

"Personal questions do not matter," he said. "The aims of the present Government will be pursued unswervingly."

The Chancellor reiterated the German claim to equal treatment in the field of armaments.

**Authoritarian Rule Defended**

"Foreign critics who apprehensively observe the strength of radical currents here must realize that they are the result of political methods used against us by foreign powers since 1918," he said.

"The situation needs reëstablishment of the full sovereignty of the state, and a strong, steady hand at the helm. Authoritarian government is not inconsistent with democracy. They complement each other."

He mentioned his deep interest in the American election and, recalling President Wilson's "fourteen points," declared that "fourteen years after the end of the war Germany cannot be held down as a conquered nation. It should be the aim of European policy to replace the Treaty of Versailles with a free and equal agreement among all."

**Basis for Parley Laid**

The Lausanne Conference, he said, laid a firm basis for the projected World Economic Conference the importance of which cannot be overestimated, "but in the last analysis its success or failure depends upon politics, for Europe never will be at peace unless the principles of equality and self-determination are accepted and acted upon by all nations."

"As for disarmament, our claim for general disarmament still stands unshakable. I cannot say much about the new French plan because I am still insufficiently informed, but apparently France proposes that all nations have similarly equipped armies.

"Here we can talk, for under the Versailles Treaty we were debarred from equal armaments. The recognition of this point I regard as great progress."

## Gov. Roosevelt Votes: Goes to New York City

(Continued from Page 1)

trict along the Hudson River where this branch of the Roosevelt family has lived for generations. This trio ended at Poughkeepsie, near Hyde Park, where an audience familiar to him since boyhood crowded a local hall to hear the closing speech of his campaign. Six minutes of this was radiocast over the nation, following President Hoover's nationwide last-minute appeal in the shadow of the Nevada mountains where the 20-minute halt of the presidential train made the town of Elko a national cynosure.

Mr. Roosevelt's last word to the electorate was largely a reminiscence of a campaign which has taken him more than 30,000 miles into every section of the United States, and, while it was marked with supreme confidence that today's balloting would add one more Democratic election to the four national contests that party has won since the Civil War, it was a departure from the "new deal" optimism that has characterized his canvass in its note of deep gravity.

He reviewed quickly the impressions of his travels—"the great crowd under the light before the Capitol at Jefferson City, the patient attention of the Kansans under the hot sun at Topeka, the long day through Wyoming, with the strong direct kindness of the people who came, some of them hundreds of miles, to bid me welcome; the men and women who made a great city in the valley of Salt Lake, the stricken but dauntless miners of Butte, the world consciousness of Seattle, the citizens of Portland who sustained me with keen understanding through a long technical discussion of public utilities, . . . farmers gathered under the sun at Sacramento, the welcome of San Francisco, magnificent city where the old East meets the new West; Los Angeles, the miracle of a city built, as history measures time, in a moment."

"I shall never forget the sunset at McCook, Neb., and the strong, progressive farmers," he continued. "Sioux City and Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis, and Springfield and Louisville. And then—then came my neighbors in my southern home in Georgia . . . and north to New England at Portland and Boston and Providence and Hartford."

The bare facts did not tell the story, he said, but to be able to catch all his impressions together "and give them vitality, meaning and life" would have fulfilled the purpose of his travels since these "vivid flashes" told of "the essential unity of things," out of which the country might "build the strongest strand" to lift itself out of its difficulties.

These people—"these neighbors of each and every state"—had made one thing clear, he said: "They have expressed to me hope in the future, confidence that things will be better."

"A man comes to wisdom in many years of public life," he continued. "He knows well that when the light of favor shines upon him, it comes not, of necessity, that he himself is important. Favor comes because for a brief moment in the great space of human change and progress some general human purpose finds in him a satisfactory embodiment.

"To be the means through which the ideals and hopes of the American people may find a greater realization calls for the best in any man. I seek to be only the humble emblem of this restoration of America."

## Railway to Build 1285 Steel Box Cars

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—Actual assembling of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 1285 new steel box cars, now being constructed with money provided by the $2,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, is scheduled to start today, according to an announcement of Mr. M. W. Clement, vice-president in charge of operation.

Of the total number of new cars to be built, 925 will be steel box cars of standard construction, and 360 will be steel automobile cars. In the latter type changes in construction features will be made, so that the cars will be the largest automobile cars ever constructed. They will be 50 feet, 6 inches long, and will be higher and wider than the present type of automobile car, with a curved roof designed to avoid exceeding the clearance dimensions of tunnels and overhead bridges.

Some of the new cars will be equipped with a built-in device for raising and securing automobiles in an inclined position at each end of the car. A number of the cars also will be built with end doors to afford increased convenience and facility in the loading and unloading of large parts of equipment.

**FEDERAL VOTERS GO HOME**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The march of voters to the polls today will be swelled slightly by federal workers in the voteless District of Columbia, many of whom enjoy the ballot through residence in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Only the Commerce Department has declined to permit workers time off to go home to vote.

## Pioneers in Research Honored

Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

TAKE PLACES IN MUNICH "HALL OF FAME"

At Left—Bust of Michael Faraday, Presented by the British Institution of Electrical Engineers. At Right—Terra Cotta Relief of Rudolf Diesel.

## German Museum Bans Frontiers In Recognizing Public Benefactors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MUNICH, Ger.—How pioneers of research belong to the whole world, just as the fruits of their labors and recognition of their attainments refuse to be confined within the narrow limits of national frontiers, was well illustrated with two recent additions to the "Hall of Honor" in the German Museum here recently. They augment the museum's collection of paintings, busts and tablets commemorating many of the greatest names in the history of technical and theoretical development.

A bust of Michael Faraday had been given to the Museum by the Institution of Electrical Engineers of London; and the occasion of its formal presentation—Faraday's 141st anniversary—was made to coincide with the unveiling of a terra cotta relief of Rudolf Diesel, the famous inventor of the engine which bears his name.

The dual ceremony, which was attended by official representatives of the municipality of Munich and the State of Bavaria, as well as by a number of prominent Germans distinguished in a variety of departments of public life, was a striking demonstration of international good will and friendship.

After those assembled had paid their tribute to their distinguished fellow-countryman, Diesel, they proceeded to do equal honor to the Englishman, Faraday, whose epoch-making discovery of electro-magnetic induction had given him citizenship in the international republic of world benefactors.

## Socialists Plan Larger Activity After Election

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Even before they know how many votes will be cast for their candidate, Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leaders declare that, regardless of the "record breaking" vote they expect, significant success is already theirs because they have gained 600 new locals and branches during the campaign. They are already laying plans for regional conferences right after the election has subsided to build a stronger organization for future party work.

"The success of our 1932 campaign," said Mr. Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the National Socialist organization, "cannot be gauged by our votes, however large that number may be. That we have been able to add 600 new party locals and branches during the campaign is the outstanding accomplishment of our party. If we can hold these new organizations together and develop our membership, old and new, in understanding of Socialist ideals and methods, the campaign will have proved itself tremendously successful.

"But every word we receive from our organizations throughout the country indicates that our members have not enlisted just for the campaign. Everywhere our locals are laying plans for intensive educational work right on after the campaign."

Several state conferences have already been planned, according to the announcement, the first of which is to be held at Owosso, Mich., Nov. 13.

**GEORGIA FARMERS ASK FOR WORKERS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Homeless farmers now dependent upon charity in Atlanta might find the answer to their needs in the help wanted columns of the last issue of the weekly Market Bulletin which contains about two columns of advertisements for farm laborers.

Georgia farmers are seeking hired labor to produce fall and winter crops. Share-cropper help is needed and in many cases this need is so imperative that experienced laborers receive offers of both shares and wages.

## China at Brink Of Trade Crisis, Tang Affirms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—China's unfavorable trade balance during the last few months has reached the unprecedented figure of $540,000,000 annually, according to Mr. Tang Yu-jen, chief secretary of the Central Political Council.

Analyzing China's imports, Mr. Tang said that they consist chiefly of food products and raw materials, which he declared shows the extent of China's economic collapse. He pointed out that China, predominantly an agricultural country, should find no need to import food products, and that China has more than enough raw materials of her own, if they were developed.

These figures, Mr. Tang declared, make it clear that China faces an unprecedented economic crisis. Energetic and far-sighted leadership is necessary to prevent matters becoming worse, he said.

Mr. Tang attributed the present crisis to a variety of causes, among them being floods and famines, widespread banditry, lack of communications, decline in the value of silver, political instability, unsoundness of the currency system, multiplicity of taxation, and financial disorganization.

Fundamental changes in almost every phase of Chinese life are necessary, Mr. Tang asserted, but he urged the Government to concentrate at present on reforming taxation, improving communications and assisting agriculture.

## Garnishee Change Sought in Georgia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—A change in the garnishment law of Georgia by amendment to the state constitution, in order to outlaw "loan sharks" and usurers, will be recommended at the next meeting of the General Assembly, according to Mr. J. L. R. Boyd, attorney and secretary of the Atlanta Thrift Society.

Small wage and salary earners are subject to additional garnishments on every pay day under the present system of forcing employees to obtain releases from garnishment attachments by employers, Mr. Boyd stated.

The resolution adopted by the Atlanta Thrift Society pointed out that wage earners under the present law are often forced into giving "consent judgments" to release their wages because they cannot afford to part with all or of any part of their present wages.

**YOUTHS GATHER FOOD FOR ARIZONA NEEDY**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz.—School children have been made an essential part of an effective system of poor relief in Safford, county seat of Graham County. While money is far from plentiful, there is an abundance of food, with declaration that there is absolutely no local distress. But there is the problem of needy travelers, for the town is on a transcontinental highway, and charity occasionally is extended to residents of neighboring communities, especially small mining camps that do not have the agricultural advantages possessed by Safford.

To help relieve the situation children have been pressed into service to canvass the town, gathering donated foods. In the schools, under the direction of the teachers of home economics, donated meat, fruit and vegetables are prepared for keeping by canning, smoking and drying.

**BUSINESS FAILURES LESS**

Failures showed a further sharp drop in the week ended Nov. 3 according to Bradstreet's Weekly. The total for the week was only 438, as compared with 462 to previous week and 531 two weeks ago. Another favorable aspect is the continuance of the current weekly totals below the like periods of 1931,

# ADVERTISEMENT IS ADVOCATED IN AID OF PEACE

## Billboards and Press Urged by British Publicity Clubs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Widespread advertising of peace on billboards and in the press was advocated at a meeting of publicity clubs held here as a means to end wars, and fear of wars, and to restore prosperity. Many business men listened to prominent publicists and economists telling them how to sell peace.

The educational department of the Government should tackle the problem and advertise peace in the national papers, including army and navy journals, according to Mr. E. M. I. Buxton, prominent advertising agent.

"Advertising, if thoroughly and scientifically applied, could drive home the two or three ideas upon which the survival of civilization now depends," said Sir Norman Angell, the internationally known economist. "Prosperity, economic security, and stability depend today upon keeping the traffic moving on the commercial highways of the world."

At present, continued Sir Norman, the public has a vast faith in the virtues of military victory. But military victory does not protect such vital things as livelihood, prosperity, property and trade. Victory in the World War had not secured these for the successful countries.

Can advertising help? Sir Norman said he thought it could. "But the problem is not one merely of creating a will to peace and a hatred of war," he continued. "Everybody wanted peace, but everybody went to war. We all hate war, but we all pursue policies which make war inevitable. The problem which advertising would have to face in this matter is how to make the great public see why the policies which aimed at preserving peace brought war, and how the policies must be changed."

What was the central error which led to war? Sir Norman asked. It was, he said, the idea that each nation could achieve adequate defense security by its own isolated power. Each nation strove to be in such a position that if war came victory would be certain. But this meant that the security of one party was the insecurity of the other. Obviously there could not be general security by this method, and the inevitable result of all pursuing it was war. The first truth to get into the public mind, therefore, was that the old method by its very nature must fail to defend us since it defied arithmethic.

## Gold Mine Forecast To Rival the 'Rand'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TONOPAH, Nev.—An interesting gold operation now well under way is that of extracting the gold and quicksilver values from the clay beds along the Colorado River by a method perfected by Mr. Charles Spencer and associates. The values in this blue clay have been known for many years, but until recently all efforts for saving them have proved futile. A thin film of clay that formed on the mercury in sluices and amalgamators prevented the recovery of the metals.

There are vast deposits of this blue clay extending along the Colorado River from below the mouth of the Fremont River in Utah to the Grand Canyon bridge on the highway in Coconine County, Arizona. Not all of this clay, however, carries gold and quicksilver values. The plant now employing the new process has been established at Ltes Ferry, Arizona, between the site of the famous Mormon crossing and the mouth of the Pahreah River.

Engineers estimate that on large tonnage operation the cost will run run well under 10 cents a yard, which sum is said to leave the operators a good margin of profit. The gold in the deposit is clean and uncoated but is fine, and, while readily recovered by the Spencer method, it cannot be panned as can the gravel and sand of ordinary placer beds. The tonnage available is enormous, and mining men who have examined the deposit predict it will equal the famous Rand of South Africa. There are several roads to the deposit, but the country is barren and practically unsettled, and prospectors and engineers are warned not to come into the district unless adequately equipped with food and other necessities.

## Code of Safety For Dock Workers On Pacific Urged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—Pacific coast marine disasters having been reduced a third of what they were five years ago by the Pacific Coast Safety Code Committee, this group, in its fourth annual meeting here, considered the making of a safety code for the protection of dock workers as well as ship workers.

The code which has proved so beneficial for ship workers as explained by Mr. Frank Foisie, who has been one of the men most instrumental in its formation, has been worked out from experience, and each rule is made because of either accident or casualty. Rules for the winding of winches, the swinging of boom gears, the suspension of sling loads, the raising of hoisting gear, the securing of boom guys and gin blocks, the covering of hatches, and the stowing of strongbacks and hatch covers are included and many hundreds more.

In making a safety code for dock workers both employers and longshoremen have a common stake, and both groups will have a share in forming the code.

"The habit of thought regarding it will have to change, among the employers the habit of driving, among the longshoremen the attitude that 'taking risks is brave," according to Mr. Foisie. "The interests of men and management is identical and the fastest way is the safe way. For the employer the safe way not only saves the cost of accident but gives better results by removing fear and producing rhythm rather than rapidity. It is a continuous flow of work and not a hiatus that makes for both safety and expediency."

**GEORGIA PREPARES FOR BICENTENNIAL**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Arrangements are under way to fete the state-wide celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of Georgia in 1933. Dr. Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of the Augusta-Richmond county board of education, is chairman of the celebration committee. Many local institions and industries are joining in the arrahgements.

Gen. James Oglethorpe first founded Savannah upon his arrival in Georgia, and later extended his colonization in the State by laying out the city of Augusta.

## Wealthy Bus Boy in Night Club Quits and Then Returns to Duties

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 8 (AP)—As a "millionaire bus boy" trying to make good in the face of a canceled allowance, Mr. James Baron Guggenheim quit his night club job in quite a huff when his identity became known.

But the club hired him back next day, promoted him and raised his salary from $7 to $30 a week.

The scion of a wealthy New York family expressed regret at his walkout and was welcomed back by the club, which elevated him to the position of food checker.

A waiter had recognized him and "gave him away." The story got into the papers and several night club guests crowded around him demanding introductions.

Young Guggenheim peeled off his white "monkey" jacket, hurled it at one particularly effusive guest and fled from the scene of his dish-carrying.

After young Guggenheim had spent about half a million dollars in the last four years, trustees of the estate left by his grandfather stopped his allowance several weeks ago and he set out to find a job.

"I was only trying to make good," he said. "I don't mean to remain a bus boy long."

Other members of the club had given him haberdashery. He had only the trousers of a $100 suit when he got the night club job. He said he had pawned the coat for $6.

# Mariners' Museum in Virginia Placed in Picturesque Setting

## *Park Overlooking James River at Newport News Covers 800 Acres—Sanctuary for Birds Attracts Many Wild Species*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Most of the roadways and the ornamental entrance to the 800-acre park which is the site for the Mariners' Museum being established at Newport News, Va., by Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington have been completed and the area rapidly is becoming one of the most attractive of the landmarks of the famous peninsula.

The first of the new museum units, the service building, which is housing the shops, was completed several weeks ago and some of the ship models which are to constitute the chief exhibits of the museum already are under construction.

Meanwhile the park has been stocked with wild game, including deer, wild turkeys, wild geese, partridges and ducks, and Lake Maury has been stocked with bass so tame that they follow a boat around every day to be fed.

Mr. George A. Parker, an official of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, is secretary of the museum, and Mr. Joseph T. Holzbach is superintendent in charge of the grounds.

**Sculpture Ornaments Entrance**

The main entrance is by Dug Smith Lane, immediately west of Hilton, and the gateway to the park is the great concrete dam which confines the new lake, a lake which once was Water's Creek.

Four striking bits of sculpture ornament the entrance way—stone lions done by Mr. Robert A. Bailey, one of Mr. Gutzon Borglum's most distinguished pupils.

The view from the entrance, with the broad James River on the left and the big wooded lake to northward, provides a very effective introduction to the park. From here bridle paths follow the carefully forested lake banks and the motor roads serve the main divisions of the big reservation. The museum buildings are to occupy a knoll overlooking the water.

The park acreage extends all the way back beyond the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad tracks, the forest and pond north of the tracks now being used as a game park. It is here that the superintendent keeps an adventurous quartet of fawns, together with a flock of wild turkeys, a family of wild swans and another of wild geese.

**Lake Affords Sanctuary**

The Pocahontas trail, as well as the railroad tracks, now cross the reservation, which, when developed according to the Huntington plan, will be a game sanctuary as well as a public park. It already, in fact, is a sanctuary, and is attracting many wild birds and animals fleeing from hunters of the neighborhood. The lake is a sanctuary, too, and is being cleared of turtles and eels and of the crabs which were left stranded when the dam was sealed a few months ago.

The Mariners' Museum Corporation was organized in 1930, and while no financial estimates of the enterprise are available, it appears to have been planned on a $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 basis.

The buildings are to house "a museum and a library pertaining to nautical subjects, things and interests, and otherwise to advance learning, the arts and sciences relating to or bearing on water craft, the mariner and marine navigation, this to promote the public welfare and provide means of encouraging and carrying on the above-mentioned purposes within the Commonwealth of Virginia."

## McKee Protests Bronx House Loan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 — Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee has protested to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against its proposed loan of $3,957,000 to the Hillside Housing Corporation for a modern housing department in the Bronx, on the ground that "important phases of the city interest" were overlooked in the negotiations. "May I urge cessation in negotiations and that the city be given an opportunity to present objections before decision by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," Mr. McKee's telegram said. "Please wire reply."

Mr. McKee sent a similar telegram to the state housing board, the approval of which was one of the conditions stipulated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the negotiations for the loan. His action followed an appeal to him by Mr. Leo J. Ehrhart, president of the Bronx Board of Trade, a group of real estate owners and bankers, who opposed the new housing development on the ground that it would be tax-exempt and would compete with property which now pays taxes to the city.

Mr. McKee was reported to be considering sponsoring a change in the local law by which the municipal assembly, in 1927, delegated to the state housing board the power to pass upon construction of new housing by limited dividend corporations and agreed to exempt such projects from city taxation for 20 years so as to expedite such clearance. The law might be amended to require that each application to build emergency housing be passed upon by the board of estimate, it was said.


## Restaurants

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## Amusements

BOSTON

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2 weeks—Boston Opera House
Tonight, 8:15, LA TOSCA, Saroya, Demora; Messrs. Onofrei, Valle, Sjovik, Yurieva-Swoboda Ballet; Cond. FERONI. Wed. Mat., HANSEL AND GRETEL (in English), at 3:30; Mmes. Bernhardt, Shear, Selee, Mr. Koza. Wed. Eve., BUTTERFLY; Thurs., TRAVIATA; Fri., FAUST; Sat. Mat., MARTHA; Sat. Eve., CARMEN. PRICES: 50c to $3. Mats., 50c to $2. Plus 10% tax. Election returns announced from stage.

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Dashing Musical Romance
CYRANO de BERGERAC
The GREATEST SINGING CAST EVER ASSEMBLED
George Houston, Gladys Baxter, Allan Jones, George Hassell, Tessa Deane, Nick Long, Jr., Male Chorus of 100
Nights, 50c to $3.00; Wed. Mats., 50c to $1.50; Sat. Mats., 50c to $2.00 PLUS 10% TAX

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## Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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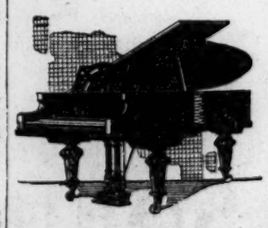
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# PEACE APPEALS STILL FLOODING ARMS PARLEY

## Chairman in Two Weeks Receives Letters From 158 Societies

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA — Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, continues to receive resolutions and petitions from all quarters of the globe expressing the desire of the people to be freed from the burden and the menace of preparations for war.

Between Sept. 28 and Oct. 15, Mr. Henderson acknowledged receipt of such appeals emanating from no less than 158 organized groups in Great Britain, New Zealand, the United States, Norway, Holland, France, Belgium, Denmark, Brazil, South Africa and Canada, and from numerous large international organizations.

These resolutions go to swell the gigantic total of petitions which were addressed to the Disarmament Conference in its first phase from February to July, 1932.

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies has sent a declaration unanimously adopted by its Disarmament Committee and its Executive Committee, and forwarded to the Meeting of the Eight Powers held on Oct. 4. The eight powers, a group consisting of Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands, have been conspicuous for their recent efforts in attempting to find a way to reconcile the French demand for security with the German demand for equality.

**Equality in Disarmament**

The document addressed to the "Group of Eight" by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies recalls that the Federation in May, 1931, meeting at Budapest, declared unanimously that the League of Nations should officially recognize the "principle of equality" in disarmament between the vanquished and the victorious powers. It asserts: "The idea of equality should be respected in the whole system of disarmament, especially as regards the duration of the convention, the regulations touching the manufacture of arms, the establishment of strict supervision and the classification of armaments as offensive or defensive, with abolition of the, former." "Meantime," the resolution continues, "the international organization for the maintenance of peace should be strengthened. The federation suggests that there might be embodied in official form the juridical consequences which, according to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, may be deduced from the Briand-Kellogg pact: the non-recognition of territorial modifications resulting from the use of violence, the necessity for international consultation in cases of violation and the renunciation, in favor of the states attacked, of their neutral rights by third parties."

**Women's Organizations Active**

Women's organizations figure largely among those which have made their desire known to the Conference. The Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs urges that the General Commission or Conference should take a definite step toward world disarmament. A similar resolution has been received from the National Council of Women of South Africa, representing some 30,000 women voters and 80 affiliated societies. The International Coöperative Women's Guild considers that "the restoration of equality in armaments by the rearming of Germany must be opposed. No nation, however, has the moral right to prevent the arming of other nations so long as its own disarmament pledges are unfulfilled. Equality must be achieved by disarmament."

The United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has forwarded to President Henderson certain resolutions adopted by its National Board and its First Regional Conference, held at Northampton, Mass., on Sept. 16 and 17.

These resolutions contain the following clauses:

"The Regional Conference expresses its belief in the necessity for a mutual agreement between all nations for the abolition of the private manufacture of the primary equipment of war. It appeals to President Hoover to insist upon public sessions of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference and requests him to press for a reconsideration of his plan for a reduction of armaments of all categories by one-third.

"It further calls upon the Administration of the United States to recommend the cancellation of war debts; to make good the deficit thus created in the national income by an equivalent reduction in military and naval appropriations for 1933; and to request the former debtor nations to reduce their war budgets proportionately.

"It advocates that, at the coming International Economic Conference, the United States will do its part to lower tariffs, to end tariff wars and to establish basic agreements with other nations in regard to international trade based upon human needs."

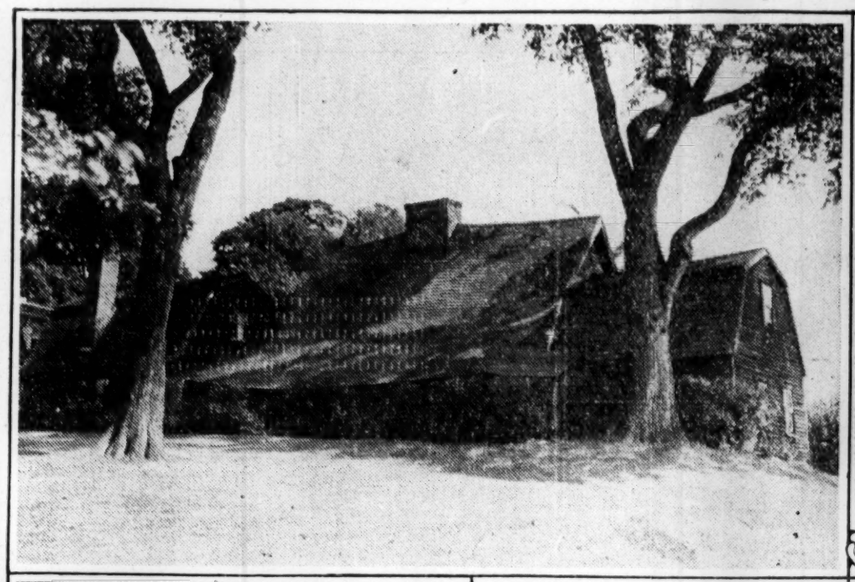
## INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE BENEFITS ARE FELT

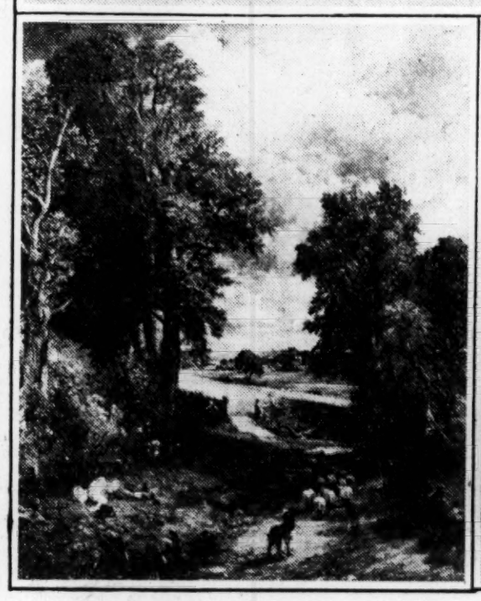
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

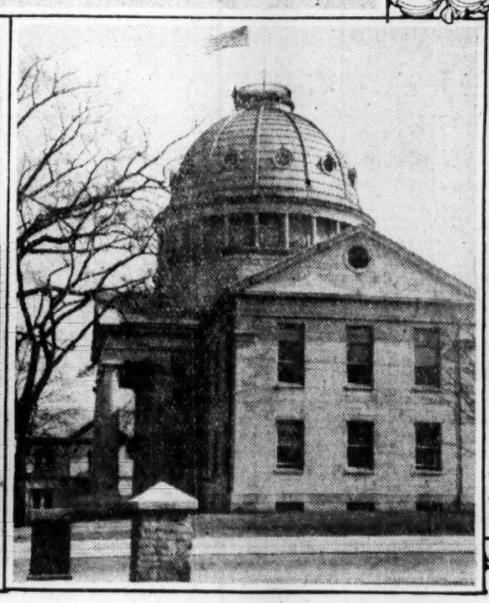
TORONTO—Benefits of intra-Empire trade, fostered by the Imperial Conference, are being felt in the town of Aurora, a few miles north of this city, it is learned. Large orders received from western Canada, England and Denmark mean that some manufacturing firms are working overtime, and others a full week of eight hours a day. A winter of industrial activity is a probability, with steady work for skilled workmen, and better conditions for the unskilled. Pay rolls have been increased by 10 to 12 per cent.

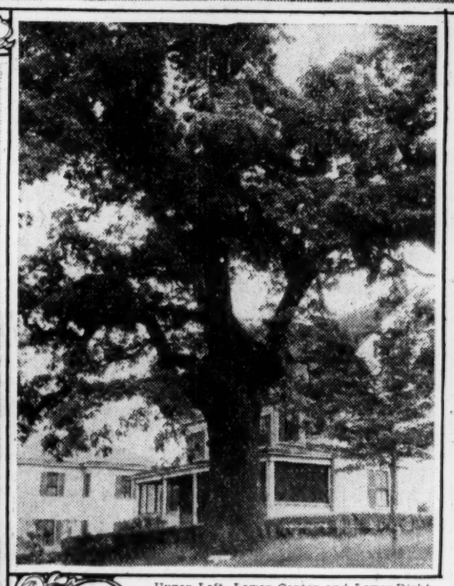
There are said to be no unemployed at present in the town, no one on relief, and very few families will need relief during the winter.

# *Dedhams Call Across Atlantic in Friendly Rivalry for Honors in Charm and Picturesqueness*









Upper Left, Lower Center and Lower Right—Photographs by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right—By Permission of Judges, Ltd. Lower Left—By Permission of the National Gallery.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS SHOW SIMILARITY IN SETTING ALONG FAMOUS RIVERS

Upper Left—Fairbanks House in Dedham, Mass., Oldest Wood Dwelling in the United States (Built in 1636), Still in Fairbanks Family. Upper Right—Old Flemish Houses in Dedham, Eng. Lower Row (Left to Right)—"The Corn Fields," by John Constable of England's Dedham. Court House at Dedham, Mass., Shire Town of Norfolk County. The Avery Oak, Owned by the Dedham (Mass.) Historical Society. This Tree Appears on the Town's Seal.

# *Dedham in England's Essex Greets Massachusetts Scion*

(Continued from Page 1)

acres and then never occupied it. John Coolege assuredly must have hailed from East Anglia. So too must the other three Johns—Dwight, Page and Rogers—who actually went with those 30 families who obtained the grant of Dedham from a "Genrall Court" at Watertown.

"Rogers!" That surely is a name the English Dedham knows. You may see a monument to a Reverend John Rogers in the Parish Church with the date 1636—the very year in which the original land-grant was made to the settlers of Dedham, Mass., "by a genrall voate freely and cheerfully without any exception at all."

Whether the two John Rogers were related is not known. But there is no penalty for thinking they must have been.

**Named Three Settlements**

Anyway, Nathaniel Rogers, son of the parson, named three New England settlements—Ipswich, Haverhill and Chelmsford—for towns in East Anglia. So if the other John Rogers did not name Dedham, Mass., because it reminded him of his old home, let's pretend he did.

If his friends had had their way, however, Dedham, Mass., would have been called "Contentment" (to match "Concord"). Though the name was changed, it makes little difference. For contentment describes the Essex Dedham to the very third "t."

Dedham, Eng., lies on the borders of Essex County, where 1000 years agone East Saxons used to glare across at the so-called South-folkers in what is now Suffolk. Separating them was the 60-foot Stour. Old Stour still slides slowly along. All around, unheeding alike the man-made bounds of counties and the lapse of time, is "Constable's country" of sedgy fens where quietness and peace meet together and red kine browse on the lush grasses.

Every now and again a straining horse will come into view drawing an ancient barge. Where the stream twists, at alternate corners, the pollarded willows along the towpath are scored deep with rope lines that tell of unhurried centuries of horse- and man-drawn river traffic.

**Slight Change in Century**

From Flatford in the east almost to Stoke-by-Nayland in the west, Dedham Parish Church is a landmark for both Essexer and Suffolker. John Constable, the artist, whose father owned the mill at Flatford as well as the one at Dedham, loved St. Mary's Church so much that he put it in many of his pictures even though it could not be seen from the place he was painting.

Today, after more than 100 years, the scenes he depicted are unaltered. Forget (if need be) that square church tower in the painted middle distance and see how little difference a century or so has made to the valley of the Stour.

You cannot say the same of the valley of the Charles River.

And the site of First Church in Dedham, Mass., has seen three buildings come and two go since 1638, whereas the same English church has gathered the houses round it like chickens ever since 1434.

Legend has been busy with the church of the English Dedham. That stately tower, for instance, was brought piece by piece in a single night from Constable's birth place. East Bergholt, on the Suffolk side of the Stour two miles and more from Dedham. Do not ask who brought it. Let it suffice that "he" had a forked tail and cloven hoofs.

**Bells Housed in Cage**

Twice were the stones taken back by indignant East Bergholters and three times removed to Dedham, so that it was Dedham which had the tower in the end. And if you doubt the story, go to East Bergholt and you will find the church there is towerless to this very day. Its lovely peal of bells is housed in a "cage"—the only one, probably, in the world—in a corner of the churchyard. One of those same bells bears a date just 11 years before the Genrall Court at Watertown duplicated the name of Dedham.

Dedham and East Bergholt both were once far more flourishing than they are now. Like Dedham, Mass., today, they were the center of an important wool trade. As early as the fourteenth century Edward III brought many Flemish settlers to East Anglia to teach his subjects how to weave wool from the black-faced Suffolk sheep. But Dedham claims much greater antiquity than that. As Delham it figures in the Domesday Book of Norman times 900 years ago, and there are those who say it was a settled town before the Romans first came to Britain in 55 B. C.

Yet today, apart from the church, Dedham has few buildings as old as the Fairbanks House of its Massachusetts namesake.

Always excepting, of course, the so-called Flemish houses. Half-timbered in the beautiful Elizabethan style, the Flemish houses can give the all-wood Fairbanks House a half century.

**Origin of Term "Spinster"**

The Flemish Houses formerly were used for weaving and spinning. Dedham girls in the old days spun after a fashion that would make the Massachusetts girls smile. But their fingers flew so deftly that they and their like gave the English language a new word—spinster. And Dedham worsted is a name still known to the wool trade, though the wool traffic has left the older vale of Dedham for a century and more. Since then, and speaking in terms of population, Dedham, Eng., has gone down in the world as Dedham, Mass., has gone up. As the one lost its wool industries, the other gained them.

Have the first-fruits of increase left any trace of its East Anglian origin on Dedham, Mass.? Apart from the similarity of location, not very much. Dedham, Eng., has fine trees a-plenty—elms, oaks and riverside willows. Dedham, Mass., has a great lumber trade. But there are growing willows there, too—fine, upstanding unpollarded ones. And many of the houses are bowered in sturdy oaks and elms. In the English village, the trees mainly form a jeweled setting around the entire gem that is Dedham. Almost every house in the English valley has its own oasis of vegetables and flowers.

**Peal of Gleaners' Bell**

Hark! What was that? The Gleaners' Bell? Well, I never did. How time flies, to be sure. 'Fraid I must be going, Dedham, Mass. There's work to do.

You don't know what the Gleaners' Bell is? Well, I never did! It rings every evening and morning at harvest time in Dedham, Eng., to tell the local Ruths when they can begin and end their gleaning. It has done so for centuries, and like as not it will continue to do so for centuries more. Centuries count for very little in the Dedham valley of contentment.

Seven o' clock! How the time flies! Minutes do, anyway, even if centuries do not.
Goodbye, Dedham, England. S'long.
Wha' cheer, Dedham, Mass., 'bor.
Neighbors let them be from this day on.

## Edinburgh Backs Movie Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH—Support for the proposed National Film Institute, which would "secure the services of expert teachers to coöperate with the trade in the production of teaching films made expressly for the school" is a keynote of "The School of the Film," a newly published report of a committee set up by Edinburgh Education Committee and the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The main finding of the report is that films should become a valuable aid to education. Experiments in the use of films were arranged in Edinburgh schools. It was found that 82 per cent of the teachers preferred silent films to the sound films, the latter being found unsuitable for school use in the majority of cases on account of the unfamiliarity of speech and technical defects.

Schools using the film regularly in Scotland number about 100, although it is used to a certain extent in as many as 300. The importance of coöperation between the teaching profession and the film trade is emphasized, and the general feeling is 'hat it would be unwise to use the film systematically for teaching purposes until an adequate supply of suitable films is readily available.

**POULTRYMEN ATTEND SCHOOL**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 100 poultrymen, from every section of the State, are registered for the short course being given at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, according to an announcement made by Mr. Roy Dearstyne, in charge. Since the live-at-home movement, involving the abandonment of non-profitable staple crops in North Carolina, gained the impetus that it now enjoys, the poultry business has grown by leaps and bounds all over the State, and interest in this form of "diversification" has increased many fold.

# Big Reforms Due to Dictator, But Yugoslavs Still Disunited

(Continued from Page 1)

régime has not yet achieved the supreme end for which it was formed—namely, to secure harmony. King Alexander announced, in abolishing the Constitution, that he was taking the reins of power into his hands for the purpose of putting an end to political strife, and regional conflict, and of introducing unity and harmony among his people. What he set out to do was to abolish petty regional and political loyalties in the name of devotion to a single Yugoslav ideal.

In the matter of religion, there is a revival in Yugoslavia both of Muhammadanism and of devotion to the Roman Catholic Church. The dictatorship set out to assimilate the Mussulmans in Bosnia and Herzogovina. No group felt its rigors so much as they. In the division of Yugoslavia into banats, or administrative districts, the Mussulmans were scattered among three districts in such a way as to be in a minority in every place.

The aim was to submerge them among the Serbians, who would always be in a position to outvote them. Their religious organization, which hitherto had been autonomous, was placed directly under the control of the régime. In addition, the official Serbizing campaign among them was intensified, and their political party was abolished. But all these assimilating, denationalizing measures have only resulted in arousing a new Mussulman consciousness. They have largely become opponents of the régime and have transferred their loyalty from Belgrade, the seat of government, to Zagreb, in Croatia, the seat of the opposition.

The revival of interest in the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia is also striking. The church remains one of the main channels for the public manifestation of Croatian patriotism. Religion and ecclesiasticism have been brought into the active service of Croatian nationalism—a contrast with the past, for priests and bishops have not heretofore been popular Croatian heroes. In consequence, a number of Roman Catholic bishops in Croatia have become very popular, and Roman Catholic priests are among the stanchest leaders of intransigent Croatian opposition.

The difficulty of the régime with leader, Prof. Dragoleub Jovanovitch, who is now in jail for opposing the régime, has become one of the most popular men in Serbia.

On the other hand, the Royal Party, sponsored by the dictatorship for the purpose of supplanting the old political groups, is meeting with doubtful popular support.

The régime's attempt to abolish local loyalties and to submerge the patriotisms of Croatians, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins, and Mussulmans in a general Yugoslav patriotism has not yet succeeded.

**Strong Opposition**

On the other hand, opposition parties which have taken a stand against the régime are stronger than ever before. Those very regional political organizations which the dictatorship outlawed were never so vital as at present. Deprived of their own press, not permitted to hold any meetings, with their leaders restricted and frequently arrested, these parties show more vigor than during parliamentary times.

Today the Croatian Peasant Party enjoys the allegiance not only of the Croatian agriculturists, but of practically the whole Croatian nation. Its chief, Dr. Vlatko Machek, is leader not only of the peasants, but of the professors, artisans, industrialists, business men, and all other Croatians.

A third regional party, that of the Mussulmans in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is stronger than before it was outlawed. Communism, against which the Yugoslav Government has taken strong measures, imprisoning many of its leaders, is still menacing, and the Peasant Party of Serbia, which heretofore has been a small, weak organization, is gaining many new adherents. Its most gifted

## CONFEREES PLEDGE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—More than 1000 participants and visitors attended the third annual statewide industrial safety conference held here recently. It was featured by addresses from recognized experts of many industrial centers of the country.

One of the principal addresses was that given by Mr. Robert Clair of Boston, who said that "in considering safety as a community problem we must of necessity deal with a number of fundamentals which underlie the structure of our modern life. Various preventable risks were discussed by the conferees and methods whereby they can be eliminated were given serious consideration. Cooperation in the prevention of accidents was pledged.

# WAY IS OPENED TO HELP CITIES GET R.F.C. LOANS

## Municipal Association to Be Intermediary in Applications

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—In the effort to stimulate applications for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for self-liquidating building projects and thus make the reconstruction plan more effective in producing employment, the American Municipal Association here has enlisted as an intermediary agent between the corporation and state leagues of municipalities.

Through its member leagues in 27 states, representing 5000 municipalities, the association will seek to acquaint cities throughout the country with the purpose of the corporation and to advise ways and means through which they can take advantage of the Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act in meeting serious unemployment relief conditions.

In making this announcement yesterday, Mr. Paul V. Betters, executive secretary of the association, said the invitation to participate in this capacity had been extended Nov. 4 by the federal agency. In requesting the coöperation of the American Municipal League, the announcement said, the directors of the corporation are endeavoring to provide for a better understanding between the corporation and cities and towns in demonstrating how the maximum amount of federal funds may be utilized in financing local self-liquidating projects. It is felt that with the aid of the State Leagues of Municipalities it will be possible to stimulate eligible applications for loans. The existing channels of information provided by these leagues are expected to aid the corporation in acquainting applicants with the purpose of the act.

Mr. Harvey Couch, a director of the R. F. C., has declared that the state municipal leagues may well assist in this situation by acting as clearing houses for their members and in this way reduce the number of proposals for loans for projects that do not come under the act. Municipal officials, he said, will thus obtain a better knowledge of types of projects that are likely to cause delay because they border on eligibility. Many projects which come before the engineering board are hopeless, it is said, indicating that it is not clearly understood just what types of loans can be extended.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| Clam Chowder | UNDERWOODS | 32 oz Tin 19c |
| Ken-L-Ration | Dog Food | 2 Tins 23c |
| Oxol | A Cleanser - Germicide deodorant and disinfectant | 2 Bots 29c |
| White Tuna Fish | | No ½ Tin 17c |
| Standard Peas | | Tin 10c |
| Tomato Juice | Kemp's Sun-Rayed | 13 oz Tin 9c |
| White Spray | Wheat Cereal | 2 28 oz Pkgs 25c |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finast Head Rice | 2 1 Lb Pkgs | 15c |
| Red Wing Grape Juice | Pt Bot | 15c |
| Pitted Dates Marvin's | 10 oz Pkg | 15c |
| Prepared Mustard | Finast 8½ oz Jar | 10c |
| Mueller's Macaroni | Pkg | 9c |
| Shredded Wheat | Pkg | 11c |
| Yellow Split Peas | 1 Lb Pkg | 9c |
| Flako Pie Crust | 2 8 oz Pkgs | 25c |
| Apricots or Pears | 4 8 oz Tins | 25c |
| Belmont Bread | Lb Loaf | 5c |
| Prize Bread | Lge Loaf | 7c |

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# EDUCATIONAL

## As the Child Sees It

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"'HOW do my children see me?' Is not this a question which mothers and fathers might well ask themselves every day in humbleness and prayer?" a mother of my acquaintance writes.

"I think that one of a parent's first duties is to strive to look within his child's heart, to try to understand his hopes and joys and troubles, to visualize the world—including himself—as the child sees it.

"No one of us would like to be classed as a nagger. And yet how often are we deaf to our own voices! Do we sometimes pause to consider how wearying and peace-destroying may become our continual repetitions of commands: 'Don't tip back your chair, Edith'; 'Tom, finish your cereal'; 'Go back and shut the door, John'; 'Sit up straight, Paul'; 'How many times have I told you not to interrupt, Alice?'

**Trivial Things**

"I try not to fuss at my children over trifles," this mother goes on. "To be sure, the little ones have to be trained in these matters. But when I am tempted to reiterate orders about trivial things, I try to remember how disagreeable it is to me to hear the same thing said time after time. My child, even more than myself, has the right to peaceful atmosphere in the home. I remember also that a great amount of talking does not always produce the best results. The thing heard a thousand times is not heard. Moreover, there are times and places for all things. Surely the breakfast or dinner table should be the occasion for happy association, rather than the arena for the discharge of volleys of instructions and reprimands. Least of all would I subject my child to the humiliation of a running comment of instructions in the presence of strangers. I try to remember that in whatever I hope to accomplish, the still, small voice is more potent than many orders. One word spoken quietly, alone, has 10 times the influence of a hundred commands delivered at inopportune occasions.

"And at night I ask myself how many times I have corrected or admonished by son or daughter that day. I try to remember what occasions prompted my remarks—whether they were worth while, whether the reprimand was worth, constructively, the mental discomfort it occasioned. I try to picture myself as my child has seen me—as a source of inspiration, joy and gladness or as one whose voice and presence he has encountered only with uneasiness and apprehension.

"'Come over to my house!' we hear children calling across the back lots. Do we pause to realize the significance of 'my house'?

"In no other thing of childhood's world is there such joyous assurance as that in the triumphant shout of 'my house.' Not only a house material, where he is sure of never-failing care for bodily needs, but a castle spiritual, a refuge from the storms and stresses of life, a reservoir of strength and understanding, of assurance of love and gladness, of courtesy and kindness and loyalty.

**Important Nevertheless**

"To many adults, faced with the stern problems of daily need, the trials and joys of childhood seem so trivial and inconsequential as to be beneath regard. With a hasty, oftimes cruelly inconsiderate word, they rebuff the tinglingly happy or perplexed little heart.

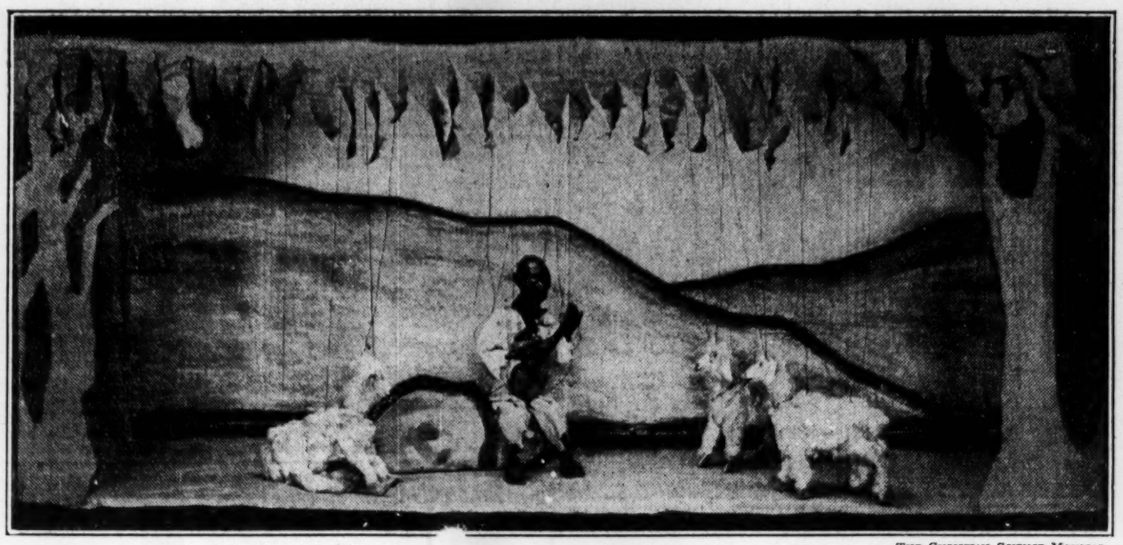
"When my son comes rushing back from school and bursts in on my guests with his breathless story of a flunked recitation or a squabble with the neighborhood bully, to scold him for his bad manners and summarily dismiss him would be playing false with his trust in 'my house.' I excuse myself, take him alone and listen sympathetically. Later, when he has cooled off, I talk with him about manners.

"I am in the kitchen busy with dinner when he plunges in, back from a fishing trip, and dumps a collection of unlovely perch or trout on the table. I try to remember quickly enough not to quench the light in his eyes by saying 'Take those dreadful things off the table!' The fish are his joy. He is joyous at showing them to me because he is in his house, where he has the right to look for sympathy and loyalty. I join in his happiness and tactfully get the fish off the table by suggesting that he clean them at the sink and I will have them fried for his supper.

"John, aged 9, forms a vicarious friendship with a trio of ragged little strangers whom he meets on the sidewalk, and proudly invites them in to see 'my house.' Their muddy footprints leave sad trails over the floors. Shall I blot out the pride and assurance of sanctuary in my son's eyes by telling him to hurry them out, and never bring such dirty little creatures in again?

"When my husband and I are discussing family problems which are within the range of understanding of our son, and he shows an interest in the matters of ways and means, we welcome his participation and listen eagerly to his views. In all ways we strive to make him feel that the home is his even as it is ours, that he is an equally important member of the family community with ourselves.

"In these days, when so much blame is being placed upon the absorption of the children in the giddy whirl of modern life for the so-called break-up of the home, one wonders whether the parents themselves might not find a potent antidote in one simple way—that of trying to see themselves as their children see them. Of leaving off the twin bugbears of nagging and snubbing. Of being loyal to their boy or girl by striving to look at the world sometimes from his or her point of view. Of being loyal to her pride and faith in 'my house' by making it spiritually what it is materially—a well-spring of never-failing gladness and understanding."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene From Paul Braun's Puppet Show, "Little David and His Sheep," Inspired by the Negro Spiritual, "Little David Play on Yo' Hawp," Originally a Part of the Stage Play, "Green Pastures."

## Use of Pictured Statistics

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Vienna

PICTURE symbols instead of numbers are being used more and more by educators in the presentation of statistics to children. In this way the story is told with a minimum of word explanations. The idea underlying it is that the object should always be represented by the same symbol, and that an increasing number of objects can be represented by additional symbols of the same sort.

It is a revival of the hieroglyphic. Just as in ancient Egypt, each symbol was not only a graphic representation but also the expression of a certain quantity. In a chart depicting the peoples of the earth, for example, each whole figure stands, first, for human beings, and then for a definite number, namely, 100,000,000 human beings.

In addition to the form, the value of color has also been appreciated. Thus data relating to agriculture appears in green, to industry in red, etc.

By the aid of picture statistics a teacher can lead her students into many spheres; through association, touching upon and explaining related objects, conditions, ideas, etc., which are much more easily understood and remembered if the visual picture is there as a basis of instruction. Experiments hitherto have shown that many abstract notions can be made concrete to the small child in this way. Whether the facts relate to ancient Rome, China or the League of Nations.

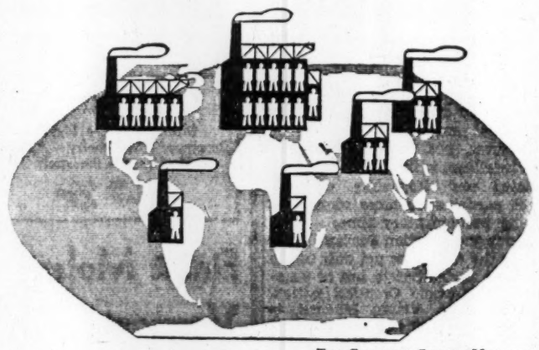
It is sometimes said that this method lacks accuracy. A number of charts, for instance, which aimed at a simple picture of automobile developments in different parts of the world, over a period of years could only indicate the approximate number of its picture statistics unless simplicity and clarity are to be sacrificed to minute accuracy. The advocates of this method adopt the standpoint that the absorption by the child of visual impressions which mean something real to him is far bett r than the repetition of exact figures which are often meaningless until converted into a visual picture. Investigations already carried out have shown that picture statistics have enabled children to acquire ten times as much knowledge as by lectures and textbooks. In addition, it is stated that this method meets also the visual requirements of the worker to whom the spoken word means little or nothing. He forgets figures, but the visual impression remains.

This method as used in Vienna is the result of the work done by the Vienna Museum of Sociology and Economy, founded in 1924, by the municipality, in coöperation with the Chamber of Labor and the leading social insurance institutions, as "a popular educational institution for the social enlightenment of the people." Today, it has become an international center for picture pedagogy, which is doing much to popularize statistical science and increase knowledge regarding the world in general. It has a small permanent staff of 12 members, and a much larger external and temporary staff of statisticians, map makers, ethnologists, teachers, technical experts, etc., upon whom it can always call for help and advice.

The museum contains two large, ever-growing archives, the one giving a historical survey of all that has been done in the way of picture statistics, and the other, dealing with developments of this institution itself. The former shows the general movement from the cave designs of primitive man to the modern child's textbook and advertisements.

Much help is given to foreign cultural institutions by supplying them with picture materials and arranging exhibitions. Dr. Otto Neurath, its founder and present director, has recently returned from Moscow where he had been invited by the Soviet Government for the purpose of establishing a similar museum there. In collaboration with the Palais Mondial in Brussels, the Vienna Museum has edited an international atlas of civilization—a world history in pictures and figures, which dispenses almost entirely with words.

The great advance of the Vienna method upon previous attempts to develop the visual faculty for educational purposes lies in the close coöperation between all its workers. Picture statistics must be worked out either by one person or in the closest coöperation—otherwise there is no proper sequence in the work. Here there exists a real "Arbeitsgemeinschaft." Anyone may submit to the museum his ideas upon a certain line of development, with a rough sketch of how he considers it should go. From this, a comprehensive series of picture statistics can then be developed. Teachers in Vienna may take from the charts of the museum whatever statistics they need, and use them as they think appropriate to their own classes.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chart Showing the Proportionate Number of Industrial Workers Throughout the World—As Prepared Under the Vienna Method of Picture Statistics for School Use.

## Reasoning With Small Child

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHILDREN at a very early age can be taught constructive thinking. Even in the kindergarten age a good foundation may be laid. Countless opportunities will come to the parent for the expanding of the child's thinking in the right direction. These opportunities come through conversations with the child with respect to his problems; through teaching him that the true solution of his little difficulties lies within himself, in the right attitude which he may hold toward the troubling factor; by stories which tend to elevate the emotions.

With my own young son who early showed a strong tendency to outbursts of temper, I paid no attention until the proper moment arrived. To me, this moment appears to be when the outbreak had spent itself, for then an apparently foreign remark would often stabilize the disturbed little mind.

"Come to the window, dear, and help Mother watch the sun go down." On such an occasion, the small boy remarked, his little pink cheeks still wet with tears, but with smiles curving his mouth, "Why, Mother, the sky is just the color of my new red wagon." His attention was held; the storm of a moment ago forgotten. Then followed a talk measured to his understanding. The sun had been busy all day keeping the earth warm and bright, and helping things to grow. The rain and the dew worked with the sun and all got along fine together. Now, the sun was going to light the other side of the world for other little boys and girls to see.

Later, when all traces of the late tempest had vanished, I explained to him that getting angry did not bring him what he so much desired, but rather prevented the fulfillment of his wishes. He could not think clearly while in a turmoil of anger. No man or boy could plan anything while mentally upset. I explained to him that such disturbance added discord in our home, and that every one from the smallest one to Father and Mother had an individual part in maintaining harmony in our family, and that his part was not less than that of any other member of the household. No one could do his part for him. In this way, I showed him his responsibility. I told him that his outbursts of temper gave me much concern, but instead of getting angry, I felt that the best way was to talk things over with him, and consider the best way to overcome this tendency on his part. In fact, something must be done, and I relied upon him to help me. We would work together.

Of course, this training took time and great patience, but I was richly rewarded in seeing the tempests lessen in frequency and volume. After weeks and even months of this method, without apparent results, I noticed a distinct effort on his part to curb his temper. Even as a very small child, when some fancied or real wrong aroused him, I have seen him quite suddenly stand very straight, and motionless fo a moment, clench his little fists and finally break into a reluctant smile, which ended in a shout of triumphant laughter, when he would resume his play with no mark of the ragings which had been.

A little different method might be advisable for some children, but in the main, children are amenable to reason. E. P. S.

## Teachers Learn Art of Puppetry

By PAUL BRAUN

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"I wish to discant on the Marionette.
One needs a keen taste for it and also a little veneration.
The Marionette is august, it issues from a sanctuary. . . ."
—Anatole France

THE story of the marionette and the many parts he has played during his long career is almost as ancient as the story of man himself. No one knows his beginning, no one can foretell his end. He has been everywhere, he will continue to remain everywhere. He has seemingly gone into hiding many times only to appear again to spread his inimitable charm over each new generation that happens to be present where and when his reappearance takes place.

Master Marionette has amused those of both low and high estate throughout the ages. He has formed political opinion and in the very near past, was the instigator of a very real rebellion. Our modern times, however, see him in a new and decidedly different rôle, that of a pedagogue. He has put aside his cap and bells and his red flag for the present and has entered the classroom to teach.

What a wonderful teacher he makes! He had already won the hearts of his pupils with his naïve manner before he started to educate them and when he entered the staid halls of learning, his victims welcomed him with open arms. The great secret of his success as a purveyor of knowledge is that Master Marionette lives and moves in the world of play. It's fun to watch him. It is just as much fun to help create him and make him move about and speak. In other words he administers education in quite a playful and painless manner. What he teaches sticks, because it has been so much fun.

**Permanent Theater**

Four seasons ago, my company established a permanent Marionette Theater in a large department store located in Baltimore, Md. This theater has been open for three short performances every Saturday during the legitimate theater season. It is now in its fourth year. The news of the opening spread rather rapidly the first season and in a short time, teachers were bringing entire classes of school children to see the marionettes. These audiences never failed to evince a desire to come back-stage after each performance to see how it "works." We allowed them to come back in groups with their teachers and quite often they would inquire after the making and manipulation of marionettes and other equipment necessary to produce a show. Several of these curious groups had tried to build productions of their own from information gleaned from books on the subject, but these sources had proved inadequate due to the fact that in each case, some special talent was necessary. Also, if the plans suggested in most of the books were followed the finished production would prove too expensive for the average public school to cope with. They wanted a marionette show which anyone could construct and also one which could be built with a minimum of expense.

We decided that their problem was worth consideration and besides, it certainly would not be detrimental to Master Marionette if to his long list of accomplishments he should acquire an academic background.

The problem presented several important angles. First, the marionettes must be easy to make and not require much time in the making. Second, they must be constructed from materials found at school and in the average home. Likewise, all the other equipment needed for the production must come from the same sources. Third, the entire project must correlate as many school subjects as possible.

With the above in mind, we worked out a set of plans and patterns which were submitted to a special class at the Montebello Demonstration School in Baltimore. This group produced a play in five scenes telling a story which was the summary of their recent studies in geography. This little production concerned the island possessions of the United States. The play required research into the customs, costumes, and physical appearances of the various islands and quite a number of their native industries were used as a background for the different scenes. All this extra effort on the part of the pupils did not seem like work to them because they wanted their show to be, to use their own words, "just right." To add extra interest to the story the pupils injected a slight plot concerning a little girl who went to sleep and dreamed that she took a trip to the various scenes shown in the play.

**Ties in With Many Studies**

This production called for many units of study, such as geography, English, history, drawing, painting, sewing, and manual training. It also taught the children how to work with one another for a common purpose, since the entire class participated in the work of producing the finished project. No one child completed a single unit by himself; each did his share of work on every part. The show was a success and was presented many times for the entire school. The actual cost of production was 97 cents.

The work of this fifth grade class clearly showed us the mistakes in our plans and patterns, and these we corrected. It also demonstrated that the average child could make a workable marionette and the time spent on the project proved to be the most interesting part of the school day.

The local supervisors of education watched the results of this experiment and stated that they had not seen such vital interest shown by the pupils in a project in years. Their enthusiasm caused the author to form a class in the art of puppetry for school-teachers. The first class was held at the Charcoal Club School of Art in Baltimore. Three instructors were necessary to take care of the large attendance. The students of this class carried the information they received back to the public school classrooms and soon children all over the city were making marionettes. At the end of the term an exhibition of the marionettes made was held in a local art gallery. The general public came to see them and more interest was created to the extent that the College of Teachers at Johns Hopkins University realized that Master Marionette had become a force in education. They included a course in Puppet Show Production in their curriculum under the direction of the author.

A larger class was created. Other social groups sent representatives to learn about making marionettes. Notable among these were the Junior League and the Playground Athletic League. This last named group worked with children on playgrounds during the summer months.

Several thousands of marionettes were made as a result of these classes. Many fine performances were given over the entire city and state. Material was gathered for these shows from the simplest stories to complicated things like the operetta, "Robin Hood," and the old Gilbert and Sullivan favorite, "The Mikado." Historical plays and pageants done with marionettes made dull heroes live, and the study of English became a matter of play. Short numbers were given in the foreign language classes in the junior high schools.

**Plans Given**

Not in Baltimore alone did this experiment produce favorable results. My company, while playing in schools along the Atlantic coast and in the South, left plans on how to make marionettes wherever they stopped. Puppets are even being made by the mountain children in the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. A great deal of this work is being carried on by a former coworker under the supervision of the University of Tennessee.

Without a doubt, the marionette has come to stay as a teacher. His appeal is through the spirit of play; he makes use of the imagination; there is something real and yet whimsical about him which children love. Study is a pleasure to the child when it means to write a composition which he will bring to life.

## That Schools May Stay Open

*As an example of constructive steps taken by some of the states of the United States and of the extra effort made by the people themselves to keep the schools open; also, as an instance of some of the forces at work to make this truly an encouraging "Education Week," the following article from Mississippi is printed.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Jackson, Miss.

"AMERICAN Education Week," Nov. 7 to 13, sponsored by the United States Office of Education, the National Education Association, and the American Legion is focusing public attention upon the schools throughout the nation.

In Mississippi we call it "Know Your School Week" because State Superintendent W. F. Bond is giving that angle of it the most intensive study. Prominent men all over the State as well as the members of the State Department of Education and the school heads have appointments that will take them to the various counties. All Mississippi is fighting hard. More efficient teachers are working for smaller salaries and consenting to go out into the rural districts. Interesting and insructive programs for "Know Your School Week" have been arranged.

All over Mississippi the struggle to preserve and intensify education is on and we are indeed "holding our own," to quote Superintendent Bond. Not only are our schools staying open but we have a greatly increased number of pupils attending. Mr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, says of other states:

Michigan has been hard hit. On Nov. 8 the citizens of the State will vote on a tax limitation amendment which, if it carries, will put education for all time below depression levels. Did you know that Kansas is in the same boat as to that amendment? Superintendent Allen, Mr. Pinet and other leaders in the State need all the encouragement we can give. In Alabama, citizens are aroused, and may even march 30,000 strong on the state capitol to urge the Legislature to help prevent a complete breakdown. About two counties a week are closing all their schools. It is very bad in several states. It is bad enough everywhere.

What is Mississippi doing in this emergency? Instead of closing her schools she is showing a higher rate of attendance and an increasing demand for more teachers; she is massing her forces and carrying on a thorough and state-wide coöperative drive for education. In a weekly news letter, issued Oct. 22, Superintendent Bond stated that a high school conference would be held in Jackson during November which would take stock of the real situation educationally at this particular time, and which would make every possible plan to carry on successfully through what would perhaps be the most difficult year in educational history.

Even the Legislature is projecting its influence into the educational program. It is endeavoring to show that it is cheaper to educate children than to let them grow up ignorantly and be supported in jails.

October was an interesting month in Mississippi. On the twenty-seventh the Mississippi Conference of Social Work was held in Jackson. "Created by the Legislature at the instance of the Mississippi Board of Development," this conference was an important land mark for 1932. The "Relation of Social Work to Public Education" was presented by Dr. B. L. Parkinston, president of Mississippi State College for Women. At the second meeting there was an introduction of heads of state institutions and organizations and an address by Dr. J. M. Smith, president of Louisiana State University on "The Responsibility of Education for Social Welfare," followed by a round table discussion of social welfare activities in Mississippi. Jacksonians manifested great interest in this conference and 63 social agencies were represented, bringing more than 150 delegates to practically every meeting.

A vital factor in preserving education in Mississippi is the Emergency Revenue Act of 1932, known as the sales tax and made effective May 1, which regulates the State Tax Commission and places the sole responsibility of the collection of all intangible revenues administered through the State Tax Department upon the chairman, who was appointed by Governor Conner. It is hoped that by Jan. 1, 1933, the budget for the State will be so balanced as a result of the sales tax that all state bonds will be sold.

This will, of course cover any deficit in the state treasury and enable all past-due teachers' salaries to be met.

It cannot be denied that Mississippi is better off than a number of her neighbors—with her sales tax, her new credit corporation and the tremendous state-wide drive to make the State safe for education. Mississippi presents in miniature an interesting picture of this time of upheaval and reconstruction—a picture not void of hope for those who care to look for it.

## The Parent

Angus, Scot.

Dear Friends:

I have been so interested and helped by the letters in the Parent column that I should like to share with others one or two experiences which came my way while teaching in a London nursery school.

The children used to have free play for a good part of the morning in the garden, which had been specially planned for them. There was a large sand box, a jungle gym, swing slide, and so on, and also a few wheel toys. Only one of each kind had been provided however—one tricycle, one kiddy car, one wagon, etc.—to encourage the spirit of unselfishness and sharing. The tricycle was one of the most popular toys among the older boys—children of 5 and 6 years—and I had to work at the problem of getting them to realize that sharing was an essential part of play.

I found one plan which worked splendidly. I told them that the tricycle was a taxi, and that of course no one could ride in a taxi all morning, and when they saw someone else waiting at the "taxi stand"—the porch-shed was an excellent spot for this—it was time to let that person have a ride. This developed into a game of taxis all over the garden in which all had their share.

I always found it easier for the children to give up a toy if they were given a little notice beforehand. To "ride round the sand box along to the gate and then give the kiddy car to Jane" was a much pleasanter way of parting with it than to "get off this minute and let your little sister have it."

Surely if our love for our children can be shown in practical ways our reward will be great, for they will soon learn that their parents and teachers are their friends and companions and will love them accordingly. (Miss) J. R.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Editor:

In response to your request for letters with suggestions on getting the children off to school on time and without confusion I offer the following:

On school mornings we arise half an hour earlier than usual. Our two daughters now in high school have always understood they must arise as soon as called. Their fresh underclothes are laid out the night before. The collars and cuffs are attached to middies, since they have to wear these each day, also their shoes are cleaned and all books in their allotted places, ready to pick up in the morning.

Allowing 20 minutes to dress without any undue rush, they are down stairs in time for each to read part of their Bible lesson before breakfast. Twenty minutes for breakfast and 15 minutes for each to make her bed, clean her teeth and be off to school.

Twice a week they must take their lunch and all arrangements are made the night before, so it takes but a few moments to put the lunches together in the morning.

I want to thank the Monitor for the Parent column and we have enjoyed the many helpful suggestions. It is greatly appreciated.

(Mrs) F. A. C.

Williamsburg, Va.

Dear Friends:

The beginning of school found me trying to solve a peaceful morning "take-off" for our four. Except for laundry work, and a little cleaning from outside help, we at present must do the rest.

So far this is our best schedule, and while there is not perfection yet, we are improving daily. Eleven-year-old Big Sister is a real help. Then comes Brother Seven, Sister Six and Brother Five, also helpers in varying degrees.

I begin the night before on the schedule. Unless some unexpected event happens, or Brother Five falls asleep immediately after dinner without having had his bath, they all go to bed scrubbed for school. Generally I can have the two youngest in shiny faces and night clothes by dinner time. After they take their own swim with good results, I check up on hair, nails, ears and knees. Also I lay out the clothes at night for the three smaller children: Sister Six dresses like a streak and many times gives the boys help on buttons.

Occasionally a sleepy head has to breakfast in bathrobe, but hair is brushed and face washed and generally all four are fully dressed. After breakfast we are supposed to carry our own remaining dishes to the kitchen sink. I remind on teeth being brushed, and they put night things away and anything else that is especially out of place.

Right now we have a daily chart on closet doors. A star shows night things are put away, and a small treat is reward for the winner at the end of the week. We did the same last year. And gradually left out the reward. Vacation days mixed us up again, so we're off on a new start. Brother Five won the first week, much to his delight.

Then all six of us sit down; have a part of the Bible lesson read, and do our silent prayer together. I try to give them one specially good thought to remember from the lesson if it seems difficult for them to understand.

A low table for caps and gloves when needed, and a low clothes tree for sweaters or coats keep such things in right places. Books and papers are taken from a central hall table where they are supposed to be left at night. And—they're off.

(Mrs.) H. A. P.

**Apportioning Time**

[And here is a letter on helping the child to plan his spare time for a better sense of order in work and play.—Editor.]

Quincy, Mass.

Dear Editor:

Recently in the Monitor there was a request to hear from mothers regarding the apportioning of time for their children. As a daughter of a mother to whom I am increasingly grateful for such apportioning, may I tell you how she did it.

During grammar school days, breakfast at 7, sister made her bed and went on her way. Mother and I did the dishes, read part of the Bible lesson, then practiced for about a half-hour, Mother playing the exercises on the piano to help me get perfect tune. She also went with me to take my lessons and often reminded me of instructions which I had forgotten. At noon, lunch, dishes, practice and possibly a little play time. After school, change clothes, finish practice—total of one hour a day—play until 5:30, then on duty to help get supper. This included setting the table, putting on the bread, butter, water, etc., handing utensils to Mother when needed, and holding the dishes for her when taking the hot foods from the stove. After supper sister and I did the dishes, then we all read, played games or sewed. Bedtime was at 8 for me at first, then later increased to 8:30 and 9.

By the time I went to high school, I, too, was making my bed before leaving in the morning and that was all. After lunch, about 1:30 I cleaned up the table and dishes, practiced and studied until 4:30, then went out or did something different until 5:30. After dishes in the evening I finished my practicing and studying. The Bible lesson and other reading also came in the evening. During both of these periods I was also on duty in the kitchen Saturday mornings as long as Mother needed me, doing all of the dishes. I liked to watch her cook and gradually became able to do some myself. She also went out one afternoon a week and I was responsible for getting the fire started up—no gas in those days—and the potatoes on in time.

When I was 9 I was able to make brown bread, gingerbread, and white bread and at 14 made all of the latter for a family of five. I could also make my own clothes when in high school, had a solid foundation for music, and had learned to have responsibility. I was also instructed in all branches of housekeeping and was given opportunities to put it into practice when Mother would take a vacation. Although I rebelled when in school against the short play time, I can see now that it was sufficient.

If I had children I feel sure that I should want them to have a schedule, lovingly worked out according to circumstances, similar to mine. (Mrs.) E. W. R.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# THE HOME FORUM

## Stars and Remnants

IT WAS an old house, aging in peace on the top of a New England hill, that I chanced upon the other day. Only it was hardly chance perhaps that led me up a rather difficult ascent, beyond the domain of "approved" hard highways. It was a sudden impulse which lured me to what I knew would be a magnificent outlook over slopes and valleys richly stained with autumn reds and golds. And I found the expected reward for all my effort. But I found something more, an unexpected outlook upon—stars that gleamed with strange meaning in broad daylight.

The house was full of what I suppose connoisseurs would call antiques, and I inspected them all with polite deference under the guidance of my new-found hostess. Antiques are astonishingly plentiful in that part of the world—and I am frankly obtuse to their subtle points. But, as I turned to say farewell, the placid-faced old lady asked in graciously hesitant tone: "Perhaps you would like to see one of the special things I keep put away? It's a Star of Bethlehem quilt."

"Why, yes, indeed," I replied, not loath to linger in the atmosphere of so hospitable a mellow past, yet wondering as a mere man what a "Star of Bethlehem" quilt might be.

Out of a spacious closet she brought a bundle, wrapped neatly in much wrinkled paper, and slowly unfolded something that was fragrant with a sweet old-fashioned scent. Then I looked with a sudden fascination. On the soft immaculate white expanse were patterned in perfect symmetry the square crosses with notched ends which make "stars of Bethlehem." And the stars, of course, were vari-colored bits of old, old gingham, calico, silk, and satin. They were the remnants of many a fabric from which many a gown was made in that very house a century or more ago: and the fragments had been hoarded for I know not how many years—that some day stars might be made.

Something of that picture of now far-off frugal days on stony New England hillsides suddenly rose before me as I gazed. And I could only murmur: "Beautiful! It's beautiful!" But I did not mean the quilt alone. Rather the instinct for beauty, glowing beneath prim and even grim exteriors, the instinct which saw in the waste of remnants a whole firmament of stars.

* * *

As I turned at last to pick my way back, down the steep rough road, I almost forgot the view of October's flaring color flooding the landscape all about.

In that quiet place I had found the secret of the remnant. No rare mosaic on marble walls of old palaces seemed more wonderful than the motley-colored stars of that homely quilt on that sequestered hilltop.

I rediscovered the secret which simple folk have known for ages; a secret which primitive peoples found in some way long before modern industry, with ceaseless effort, learned to transform the residues of production into thrifty profit. Perhaps the miracles of this modern alchemy which transmute waste into all kinds of articles both of use and beauty are wrought on too vast a scale to be realized. For me, at least, the magic which makes perfumes from crude oil and jewels from black smoke had never impressed me in the same arresting force as the perceptive craft that wrought those softly glowing stars folded away in old brown paper.

I cannot forget those stars. Since I left the hilltop they continue to shine before my eyes, like stars that gleam on a clear crisp autumn night. They reveal all kinds of remnants in a quite new light. Not so cosmic as the poet's perception when he sees "a world in a grain of sand"; nor so visibly mighty as the sculptor's vision of the statue imprisoned in the block of marble; more modest, yet not trivial, to see the star in a bit of fabric.

* * *

Historians have said much about the "saving remnant" of high aspiration and idealism which persistently animates a group within a society or race, leavening the whole, and providing the hope of real progress. In America some years ago the weekly "Nation" made the phrase and the idea familiar in its constant emphasis upon the intellectual aristocracy as the hope of the country. But I must confess that the expression, however picturesque, sounds to me a bit forlorn. It seems to echo the scriptural lament: "And I, even I alone am left." That which is the nucleus supplying power which radiates in all directions should hardly be pictured as a fragment left over from some productive process! "Saving stars" would be more appropriate, if less humble—providing always that their stellar character be proved! Or, to make a poetic compromise, we might call them "saving star-dust."

But I would not incur the supicion of becoming ironic. I am most serious. The more I think of the stars on the hilltop, the less I like the associations of the word "remnant." That is—after my discovery that remnants always can melt away into stars.

I wonder if it might be revealing to anyone else if I told of the secrets of the stars on the plain cotton quilt in that hilltop house. Who knows if some very commonplace and homely facts might not be illumined by their light? When I asked myself the natural questions: What remnants can I make stars of? the answer was as clear as noonday. What in all conscience but two basic factors in all human living, time and energy! How absurdly simple! So simple as to be the key to untold accomplishment, perhaps the key to genius itself.

The fragments of time—In the midst of the long hours of daily toil or at the end of another day's labor—are we not entitled to leisure and an idly ranging reverie? And, in those moments, may not a thought of beauty from the store of the past or from our own consciousness rise like stars on the horizon of leisure? And in the longer stretches of time, rescued from the duties of daily living, whole galaxies of luminous study may be shaped from the endless treasures of knowledge. It is really so simple to make stars if you once see them forming (with as many gleaming points as you choose to fashion) out of these long or short residues of the hours or the days.

Yet the stars will appear only in imagination unless the fragments of purpose and desire are marshalled like well-disciplined soldiers at our command. The longer I observe, the more I am convinced that the differences among people are not in abilities or capacities but in degrees of purpose and diligent effort.

A rather strenuous art, you will say, this shaping of constellations. Strenuous indeed, like the pursuit of all great art. My hostess of the hilltop would doubtless be astonished by all of the secrets that I found in her stars But I trust that she would nod with quiet approval if she could know. I am sure that, like countless thousands of unknown men and women who go about their daily star-making as a matter of course, she would understand. I can only hope that to that company is added not only a star-gazer but a star-maker.

PAUL KAUFMAN.


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*Study of a Sleeping Child: From a Drawing by Russell Reeve*

## Roofs

In an artist's studio, one afternoon last winter, my attention was caught by a painting and held by its strangeness—that alone for the picture had no meaning for me. It was a jumble of gleaming white quadrangles in varying shapes. I read the title "Provincetown in Winter." And still it meant nothing to me.

A week or so later I walked up on the covered reservoir which is one of the highest spots in the environs of a great city. It was a glistening sunny day following a snowstorm. I had thought I was familiar with the landscape. But lo! it was changed. Below the deep blue of the horizon were hundreds and hundreds of white quadrangles. I had found the meaning of the picture in the beautiful geometric design of roofs.

In the spring the pattern was still there—no longer white—but even more interesting. Gray roofs, green roofs, purple roofs, with here and there the rich red of tile or the pale yellow of new shingles. Some architect had built a house and covered it with a tapestry of slate. I felt a friendship for the man who had made his block of the design so beautiful. The colors shifted in the varying lights, taking on new shades from the sunsets, glistening after rain. In the summer the lines were broken by the green of trees. Now in the autumn they glow in an amber light or are misty with a blue and purple haze. Smoke curls from the chimneys, bannering each outline. They are always changing—yet they are always the same. Mysterious lovely roofs, I am glad that I have found your beauty. M. S. O.

## Grandmother of Us All

Trotting sedately yet swiftly out of the fog and the deepening twilight, here is an outrider—you know what he portends; and I wish I could collect in a phrase the interest, the curiosity, the emotion too, with which I pause and gaze. The Queen used to pass through Eton on her afternoon drive not seldom, and it seems to be generally in mist and mirk that I see her; she defied the sky and the autumn nightfall—as why should she not, eternal and immutable as she was? I, standing there in the drizzle, could as well imagine the earth without the sky above it as England and Eton and the castle, as things in general, without the Queen. Could anybody living remember a time when she wasn't there, splendidly secluded, presiding over things in general? I could hardly think so, nor even that except in history transmitted from another age she was ever otherwise than as we now beheld her, full of years and wisdom, watching over us all, in spite of her majesty, with a positively incredible benevolence. How she felt for us all, that marvelous old lady!—the depths of her heart were inexhaustible. I was naturally curious and interested to see her pass, but certainly I was also moved; she was the grandmother of us all.

Let it not be thought, then, that for us at the end of the century Queen Victoria was merely a legendary image, seated aloft on a monument—an ancient fact that had become with time as impersonal as nature. Not at all, she was our fond old lady: guiding the land, the nation, the world almost with her venerable influence, but also sharing and living in our lives and fortunes, those of the simpler sort especially; and all without pomp or display, though with a dignity so massive; till the glitter of other courts, the brilliance of other times, appeared meretricious and tawdry beside the homeliness that she loved. That was the great manner for a great queen: we thought so, she had made us think so, in those last years of her seclusion and her eternity. And accordingly, to return to that late dank evening, I felt a pleasing warmth at her approach; she belonged to us all, and none in the world beside ourselves had a queen and a grandmother to compare with her. The outrider led the way, and then the big old open carriage bowled into view, with its sides so curiously painted to imitate the seat of a cane-bottomed chair. There she was, sitting low, her head nodding forward under a black hat. It is strange to think, in the instant as she passes, that under that hat is all that we know and hear of and talk about as the Queen. It is all there: look well at it, look hard, and pull off your own black hat, though she doesn't see you in the gloom. And then she is gone, she disappears into the unseen where she dwells, whence she emerges for these occasional glimpses. — PERCY LUBBOCK, in "Shades of Eton."

## *Karatachi-no-Hana*

*(White Flower With the Thorns)*

The bud of the Karatachi is standing on tiptoe.
Slowly it opens, and the white flower blooms—
The white flower with the thorns.
Among the blossoms the thorns stick sharply
Like little cold pins.

The white-flowering Karatachi
Builds a wall of spikes around the house.
The cat cannot pass,
And the dog cannot pass.
But the road passes always—
The little road.

For now, in the autumn,
Unfolds the Karatachi,
A still white mass
In the golden bowl of the year.

Past the high wall of fierce blossoms
A little girl runs, crying:
"Everyone has been kind to me.
But now the cruel Karatachi is blooming again—
The white, white flowers are blooming again."

MARGARET MACKPRANG.

A GORGEOUS sunset sheds its rays directly into the little bedroom. It is possible that John will not fall asleep soon enough for the artist to make a sketch of him before the light is gone. So Mother draws the curtains leaving him awake, but drowsy, in the hall light. Quiet is maintained downstairs until silence is supreme in the upper room.

The artist may now tiptoe stealthily up to the room and draw while his young model is more or less still. The curtains are carefully drawn aside to allow the light to stream upon the child's face. The disarranged bedclothes and the chubby form, only half covered, indicates the fact that John has done much wriggling and tossing about before finally settling down. He is even now not perfectly still; and there is a moment's suspense, lest he should open his eyes and sound his voice. A slight twitching of the foot suggests that he may be thinking of a ball game, such as that he played so joyfully earlier in the day. For an hour or two before Mother had given the bedtime order, John had been navigating a clockwork paddle steamer in a bath of water in the garden; but numerous scraps of paper littered about the nursery revealed his interest in many other things besides mechanics. There were scribblings of ducks, caravans, kites, funny people and horses, in such a manner as to justify, in a degree, his right to the names John Constable, he being of that lineage.

## Der Gerichtstag

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDER Mensch hält beständig auf irgend eine Art Gericht. Vom Kind, das seine Billigung oder Mißbilligung durch ein Lächeln ausdrückt, bis hinauf zum Reichsgerichtspräsidenten, der eine gewichtige Entscheidung trifft, sind alle Menschen in gewissem Grade Richter, und jede Stunde ist tatsächlich ein Abschnitt im Gerichtstag.

Nach der Christlichen Wissenschaft „erwartet kein jüngstes Gericht die Sterblichen; denn der Gerichtstag der Weisheit kommt stündlich und beständig, nämlich das Gericht, durch welches der sterbliche Mensch alles materiellen Irrtums entkleidet wird" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, S. 291). Um recht zu richten, muß man also Weisheit widerspiegeln, wodurch man zwischen Richtig und Falsch unterscheiden kann. Es muß auch einen wahren Vollkommenheitsmaßstab geben, mit dem man Vergleiche anstellen kann. Ferner muß es sittlichen Mut geben, um die getroffenen Entscheidungen auszuführen; denn viele wissen, was zu tun ist, aber verhältnismäßig wenige halten sich, selbst beim besten Willen, für fähig, es zu tun.

In der Bibel lesen wir, daß der Hohepriester „das Brustschild des Gerichts" (engl. Bibel) auf dem Herzen trug, wenn er ins Heilige ging. Dieses Brustschild war viereckig und enthielt das Licht und Recht, das Sinnbild des Lichts und der Vollkommenheit. Mose verstand, daß nur Gott der Gesetzgeber ist, daß Er die Quelle aller wahren Gerechtigkeit ist, und daß die Menschen ohne göttliche Führung kein rechtes Urteil bilden können.

Zur Zeit Jesajas war die Ausübung des levitischen Gesetzes in Weltlichkeit versunken. Der Prophet stellt die verderbten Gebräuche seiner Zeit bloß und klagt: „Darum ist das Recht fern von uns, und wir erlangen die Gerechtigkeit nicht. Wir harren aufs Licht, siehe, so wird's finster". Jesaja schreibt dann, daß der Herr „sieht, daß niemand da ist, und verwundert sich, daß niemand ins Mittel tritt", und „er zieht Gerechtigkeit an wie einen Panzer und setzt einen Helm des Heils auf sein Haupt".

Als die Zeit erfüllt war, erschien Christus Jesus, der Messias, der die wahre Gerechtigkeit nicht nur lehrte sondern auch lebte. Er wies die jüdischen Machthaber wegen ihres Klebens am Buchstaben und ihres Versäumens, das mosaische Gesetz geistig anzuwenden, zurecht und ermahnte sie, nicht nach dem Ansehen zu urteilen, sondern „ein rechtes Gericht zu richten". In der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewinnen die Worte des Meisters eine neue Bedeutung. Mrs. Eddy erschließt uns in ihren Schriften diese umfassendere Bedeutung, und auf Seite 70 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt sie: „Das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne kann uns nicht darüber belehren, was wirklich ist, und was trügerisch ist; die Offenbarungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft aber erschließen die Schätze der Wahrheit".

Im Lichte der Entdeckung der Mrs. Eddy ist es ganz offenbar, daß das wahre Verständnis von Gericht gedämmert hat. Durch diese Lehre kann jedermann ins Heilige gehen,—das göttliche Prinzip der Gerechtigkeit genügend verstehen, um es zu beweisen. Bibelforscher und -ausleger geben uns keinen befriedigenden Aufschluß über das Wesen und die Bedeutung des Lichts und Rechts in „dem Brustschild des Gerichts", ausgenommen, daß man allgemein glaubt, „Licht" und „Vollkommenheit" darunter verstehen zu sollen. Mrs. Eddy übersetzt jedoch die ursprünglichen Ausdrücke Urim und Thummim in Gedankeneigenschaften, die jeder pflegen und im Herzen tragen kann. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 595): „Urim und Thummim, die Aaron auf der Brust tragen sollte, wenn er vor Jehova trat, waren Heiligkeit und Läuterung des Gedankens und der Tat", und macht sie so jedem wahren Christen verständlich und anwendbar. Der geliebte Johannes, eingedenk der Tatsache, daß die von den Jüngern gelebten Lehren seines Meisters das Licht der Welt widerspiegelten, schreibt in seinem ersten Brief: „Und ein jeglicher, der solche Hoffnung hat zu ihm, der reinigt sich, gleichwie er auch rein ist".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist das Licht und die Reinheit des echten Christentums, und die Zeichen des Heilens folgen ihrer Ausübung. Sie befähigt jeden aufrichtigen Sucher nach der Wahrheit, jene geistige Auffassung von Richten zu erlangen, die zwischen der Wahrheit und dem Irrtum unterscheidet und alle Formen des Bösen zu dauernder Vergessenheit verurteilt. Solange diese Zeichen nicht einigermaßen erscheinen, fehlt der Beweis, daß das Christentum verstanden ist und heute angewandt wird. Jesus sagte: „An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *Roadway After Rain*

At twilight
I walked along the uneven clay road
With its slippery gray-green flecked with rain pools,
And my way was strewn with rose-petals
Fallen from the sunset.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

## The Judgment Day

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EVERY individual is continually exercising some sort of judgment. From the child expressing his approval or dissent by a smile to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court handing down a momentous decision, all are judges in their degree, and, actually, every hour is a period in the judgment day.

According to Christian Science, "no final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 291). In order to judge rightly, therefore, there must be reflected wisdom, whereby one can distinguish between right and wrong. There must also be a true standard of perfection with which comparisons can be made. Furthermore, there must be moral courage to enforce the decisions when reached; for there are many who know what ought to be done, but comparatively few who feel able, even if willing, to do it.

In the Scriptures we are told that the chief priest, when entering the holy place, wore over his heart "the breastplate of judgment." This breastplate was foursquare, and had set in it the Urim and Thummim which symbolized light and perfection. Moses understood that God alone is the lawgiver, that He is the source of all true justice, and that no human judgment can be properly formed without divine guidance.

By the time of Isaiah it appears that the administration of the Levitical law had become submerged in materialism. The prophet denounces the corrupt practices of his day and cries, "Therefore is judgment far from us, neither doth justice overtake us: we wait for light, but behold obscurity." Isaiah then tells us that "the Lord saw it, and it displeased him that there was no judgment" and "he put on righteousness as a breastplate, and an helmet of salvation upon his head."

In due time Christ Jesus, the Messiah, appeared, who both taught and exemplified the true idea of justice. In rebuking the Jewish authorities for their literalism and for their failure to apply the Mosaic law spiritually, he admonished them to judge not according to appearances, but to "judge righteous judgment." In Christian Science the words of the Master take on a new significance. In her writings Mrs. Eddy gives us the key to their broader meaning, and on page 70 of Science and Health she says, "The testimony of the corporeal senses cannot inform us what is real and what is delusive, but the revelations of Christian Science unlock the treasures of Truth."

In the light of Mrs. Eddy's discovery it is clearly apparent that the true understanding of judgment has dawned. Through this teaching it is possible for every individual to enter into the holy place, to understand the divine Principle of justice sufficiently to demonstrate it. Bible scholars and commentators give us no satisfactory information as to the nature and significance of the Urim and Thummim contained in "the breastplate of judgment," except that their English equivalents are generally considered to be respectively "light" and "perfection." Mrs. Eddy, however, translates these terms into qualities of thought which each may cultivate and carry in his own heart. She tells us (Science and Health, p. 595) that "the Urim and Thummim, which were to be on Aaron's breast when he went before Jehovah, were holiness and purification of thought and deed," thus bringing them within the comprehension and utilization of every true Christian. The beloved John, conscious of the fact that the teachings of his Master exemplified by his disciples reflected the light of the world, writes in his first epistle, "And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Christian Science demonstrates the light and purity of genuine Christianity; and the signs of healing follow its practice. It enables any sincere seeker after Truth to attain that spiritual sense of judgment which distinguishes between Truth and error, and which condemns all forms of evil to permanent oblivion. Unless these signs appear in some measure, there is lacking the proof that Christianity is understood and is being practiced today. Jesus said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## *A Wild Voice Singing*

Strangely her wild voice is singing
Within my remembering ears
Like bluebells in tremolo, ringing
Their bells to a woodland of listening messengers.

I lean by the brook-water breaking
And throw the green water a pebble,
Till pools of legato start shaking
Cadenzas, that ripple and run to her crystal trebie.

I peep in the sparrow's nest under
Dewberry vines in embrace,
Till berries like dark summer thunder
Ripen and drop into notes of her low-toned bass.

I wander by woodland and water
And look on each vine-blown hill—
Long, long have I sought her
With singing, but never have caught her, and never will.

—DENNIS MURPHY, in *Voices*.

## "The Gold Hunter's" Chief Treasure

When I was in the neighborhood of twelve, my father, together with three other men of the village, bought a quarter share in a two-masted schooner called The Gold Hunter. Rumour had it that their act was largely one of charity since the captain and owner had fallen on evil days by the decline of the coast trade. But whatever its cause, the effect brought delighted satisfaction to four large families. The Gold Hunter was summarily dispatched to Boston with divers commissions to be accomplished by her relieved captain. . . .

Most remarkable of all her goods in those relatively fruitless days were crates of oranges, two kegs of white grapes, packed in sawdust, and—most wonderful to relate!—a huge bunch of bananas in a long, slatted frame. It may seem impossible today to wax romantic over a bunch of bananas! But in that huge frame standing on The Gold Hunter's deck, behind those masses of brown, tropical grass, were concealed far more than bananas, delectable and desirable as they were in themselves. Therein among those unripe, green protuberances, of whose snug members we caught now and then a baffling glimpse, lay a prestige and a preeminence among our fellows which in all the years that have passed I have never been able to recapture. My father had bought the bananas as a surprise. We were all excessively fond of them, but since they were tacitly recognized as an indulgence and since the price of them in the village store, at least of enough to supply our family, was prohibitive, we had never completely satisfied our desire.

The acknowledgment of our supremacy over all the other children in town began as soon as the bananas had been lifted from their frame, cleared of their wiry grass, and hung from a beam in our cellar. Visible from the entrance of our bulkhead, they immediately attracted a crowd of spectators. There was hardly a school-less hour, indeed, for a space of three days, when half a dozen pairs of eyes were not gazing in wonder and envy down those stone stairs. We children meanwhile managed our exhibition by sitting on the open bulkhead doors, swinging our legs and dilating upon our possession with suitable and, I fear, complacent comments.

The culminating moment in this daily-enacted drama occurred one noon when my father, upon inspection of the great ungainly bunch, suggested that we cut the yellowest. That he contemplated any distribution never once occurred to any of us, neither to exhibitors nor to spectators. We watched him procure a box, mount upon it, and draw his jack-knife from his pocket. I can yet feel the stilling of my heart when he handed down to me, who waited below with out-stretched apron, five, six, eight, twelve bananas, when he proposed that we should treat our friends.—From "A Goodly Heritage," by MARY ELLEN CHASE.


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# HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

## The California Country House

### *A Picturesque American Type, Modern in Operation*

By MARC N. GOODNOW

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles, Calif.

IN ARCHITECTURE as well as in livability and comfort, the country home of today is largely different from that of 25 or even 10 years ago. The better examples of this class of house are, of course, the product of a modern age, made modern by motorcars, telephones, radio—even movies and the airplane; by physical equipment, electricity and furnishings, and by what Mr. Frank J. Forster, architect, has called a "new ease of operation," which allows the owner to indulge in an economy of leisure such as our forefathers probably never dreamed of.

Architecturally, too, we have seen a new expansiveness of design, to say nothing of a fresh conception of an interest in the garden and in garden making. Altogether, few types of American houses exhibit quite the same array of fascinating elements to be found in those newer houses planned amid the smell of orange blossoms, the wooded seclusion of the rural estate, or on a sightly eminence overlooking blue ocean waters.

It was to be expected that the architectural migration from city to country would exert its influence upon those already living in rural districts, the more so because the country dweller of today is not altogether the same person that he was 10 or more years ago. Through radio, telephones, publications and all the other modern conveniences and equipments he has been brought into intimate contact with the outside world. Similarly, his cultural tastes have developed, with the result that his demands for ease and economy of operation and for comfort and beauty in his house are hardly less insistent than those of his city cousin.

**Plenty of Elbow Room**

So that, in the matter of the country home, there are quite plainly two divisions of domestic life to be considered—that of the city business man who prefers to live in the country and that of the rural resident, whose livelihood comes actually from the soil upon which he lives. Whatever differences may exist between the two types of needs and architecture, both have one element in common—the lack of any necessity for conservation of building site. In planning, one does not have to think in terms of 60 by 125 feet. It remains only to adjust the plan to the funds available, and let the house grow naturally, as it should.

The social factor is a dominant one in country house planning and finds expression in additional rooms and their accommodations as well as in detached garages, servants' quarters and guest houses or bungalows. Naturally, too, it results in more spacious rooms and terraces.

But the openness of the country setting does not altogether eliminate certain problems that must be solved early in the planning of a country house; such, for example, as situation, topography and outlook. These three factors have much to do with the ultimate success of any house but more particularly with that of the ranch or country house because of the very motive behind it. For unless it has those advantages of a sightly view, circulation of air and general freedom of plan to promote convenience, comfort and rural enjoyment, it might as well be built in town.

Many rural settings are favored with knolls, hillsides or rises of sufficient height to lift the house above its inclosing acres and provide a commanding view of the surrounding country. Here, with nature's help, there is opportunity to increase measurably every element of beauty, both from within and without the house.

**Relating It to the Site**

Relating the house to such a site is of course both an architectural and engineering matter. It must be designed and planned to take full advantage of contours, as well as of air, light and weather conditions; and it must also be geared to the soil in the sense that its footings are grounded according to prevailing strata of earth, particularly if the slope of the site is in any way steep. If adobe or other uncertain soil is prevalent it is usually necessary to carry the footings down from four to six feet or more into the bank to anchor the house to a substantial foundation in the subsoil. In addition, there are the items of sewer and water drainage, septic tanks and cesspools, together with the necessary terracing to prevent the seasonal erosion of soil from the site.

Architecturally, there are few limitations. The American countryside exhibits a wide variety of styles in its houses. Building sites are far enough removed to allow any type of architecture which the owner may choose; the principal precaution is that of a proper relation between the house and its setting or the character of the country in which it is situated.

The rapid growth of the country house has been one of the striking features of development of the California countryside. Particularly in the southern section of the State there has been every natural advantage of soil, view, climate, topography and freedom of social intercourse to promote the widespread building of country homes, whether for orchard, grove, ranch, mountain or desert sites.

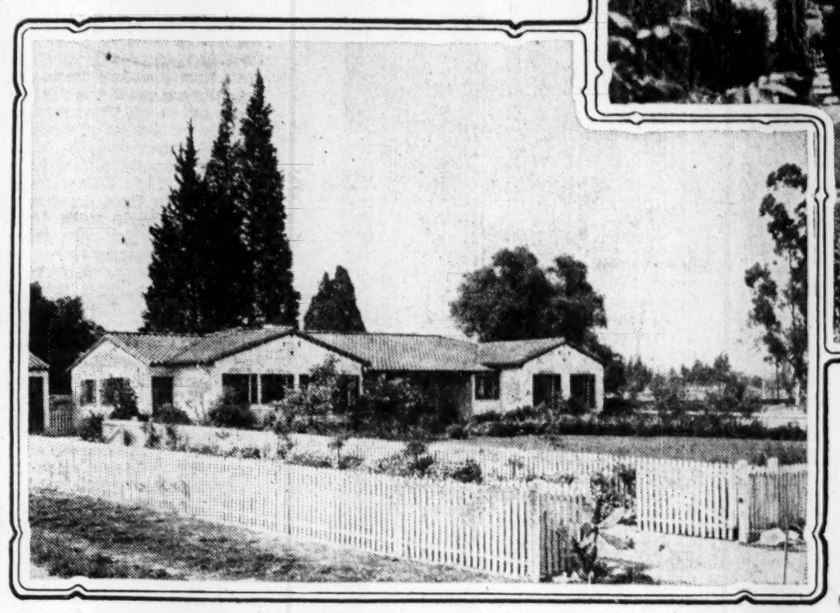
**Spanish or Mediterranean**

A majority of these follow the Spanish or Mediterranean tradition and have become an appropriate expression of modern country life through the embodiment of the elements of architectural repose, convenience, entertainment accommodations and the spaciousness and livability that are so much a part of this type of dwelling. Indeed, the visitor may instinctively look for the don and his señorita or expect to hear the musical tinkle of a serenading guitar. True, the pigs and chickens are absent from the patio or cortile; but the saddled horses and their sombreroed riders are there to give verisimilitude to the picture.

Much of the picturesque quality of the California country home is due to its setting. Where hills or mountains form a background like a great scene drop in a theater the house takes on added distinction. If its site or surroundings are studded with firs, eucalyptus or pepper trees new charms are brought into the composition.

The opportunity for landscaping on an extended scale always is present in this situation where ground space offers no barrier. Broad sweeps of lawn as well as ample plots for garden flowers, shrubs, hedges and pools with lacy palm growths add their color and design to that of the house itself.

Thus, in all respects, the country home, whether for suburban resident or ranch owner, is subject not only to a variety of treatments but is capable of responding to almost any demand for comfort and livability. Regardless of its size or location, it may be made altogether charming and homey.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Mott Studios, Los Angeles

A Distinct Country House Style Has Developed in California. Left—The One-Story Whitewashed Brick Bungalow of the Hacienda Type, With a Wide Sweep of Lawn Surrounded by a White Picket Fence, Provides a Picturesque and Appropriate Home for the California Ranch. The House Is Near Pasadena, Calif. Right—Surrounded by Evergreens, Palms and High Hedges, With the Sierra Madre Mountains as a Background, the F. C. Nash Country Home Near Altadena, Calif., Draws Many Picturesque Qualities Beyond the Two-Story House Itself. Kenneth A. Gordon, Architect.

## Winter Banquets Invite Birds

### *Winning Their Friendship Has Rich Reward*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AS I looked out at the storm-swept porch some three winters ago, I saw a tiny, gray-clad bird wearing a jaunty cap and muffler as black as night, trying to keep his footing in the icy blast. Though his little insides must have known but small rations in many days, the lilting happiness that is chickadee's own, was still with him. Mayhap he came to say "Good morrow to you, neighbor!" His friendliness was irresistible, nor could I let him pause there without offering him hospitality. So I tossed him some crumbs, little knowing then that I had placed upon my door that message to bird folk, "Sanctuary." For I could not help watching for

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Easily Made Bird Restaurant for Sheltered Spot.

chickadee and his pals. Gradually they increased in numbers, always sure of food for their little crops.

Before long I found that my friends in feathers had grown so dear to me and had so learned to expect my friendship that we could not get along without each other. So it was, that just throwing out food was hardly satisfying. Believing strongly that a family with a common interest, is a family united, I asked our youngest son to make some feeding trays. We had money only for simple things. The labor, though crude, was the work of loving hands. And this is what we did.

A strip of wood six inches wide and the length of the window sill had a low beading tacked along three sides to keep the seeds from blowing off. It was then nailed securely to the outside of the window sill. A shelf of this type was nailed to each of three sills, and still are our most popular lunch counters and cost us in money exactly nothing. Thus encouraged, son took two lightweight, shallow wooden boxes with lids, and tore off the covers, which he split into four pieces lengthwise. He set one strip in each corner of the box and tacked them in place, upright, so that they formed side frames like pillars to a porch. These made the four supporting posts for the roof, which was simply a second box inverted over the top of the posts and tightly tacked. Given a coat of green paint it looked quite well, so he made another, and nailed one to each piazza post. Our wild friends watched the covered contraptions with wary eyes, but a very few moments served to allay their fears. I kept a pan of water as free from ice as possible, for even in winter birds endure great thirst.

**Constant Joy of New Discovery**

For that first winter that is all we had, these simple boxes wherein were scattered crumbs and bits of suet, daily, and one large chunk of suet nailed to the porch railing. Our feathered boarders numbered from 25 to 50, generally about 25 juncos, with tree sparrows, white-breasted nuthatches, downy woodpeckers, and chickadee's family completing the rest of "the gang." If other birds came to dine, we were too ignorant to know what they were, and didn't care. We were within the realm of Bird-dom but had not yet learned to find our way. Nor ever will; for that is its constant fascination. Always something new to see; something new to learn; something new to enjoy; something beautiful to love. Our boxes having survived the year, we started our second winter armed with bird books and field glasses. I bought these (to me) necessary accessories, by giving up a vacation trip. Sweet is the fruit of sacrifice—only anything now done for the birds had become a privilege, instead. Young Son's enthusiasm kept pace with mine—he was captured by the joys of winning bird friends as securely as I was. And when we eavesdropped on Father carrying on a lively conversation with chickadee one happy day, I knew the family circle was complete.

Our next step came when Son decided to try his hand at a real feeding station. He went to work and produced the one we now use. It is 18 inches square, 12 inches high, has three sides of glass which can slide open, and the fourth is always open. This open side faces toward our house, which is its protection, for we are but eight feet apart. The floor is of wood and so is the roof, with a square of linoleum to make it water tight, and a railing—for food is placed both in the station and on top as well. The post that supports it is bark covered, the better to allow eager feet to cling to it as our friends dine on the suet nailed just below the station. And below the suet is a tiny rustic feeding box always filled with sunflower seeds for chickadee.

**Work Table Too**

We use wild bird seed in growing quantities, chopped table scraps, pork rinds, and once in awhile a big cracked bone. A bark-covered plank laid from the piazza rail to the floor of the open side of the station, is the "work table" for chickadee and the nut hatches, which now include several of the red-breasted variety. Instead of flying away with their booty, they wedge the seeds and nuts into the crevices of the bark, which holds them as in a vise; and the heads and bills of our carpenters in feathers, do the rest.

**Protection Is Only Right**

Our human friends marvel that the wild creatures come so near to us. Why not? They have never known us at a distance, but always close by. We have, for the safety of our little friends, encouraged the neighborhood livestock to give us a wide berth. It is important, in winning bird friends, to see that their trust in us is rewarded by complete protection on our part.

This winter we have added three more stations, for our daily boarders range from over 50 to nearly 300. I have never hunted birds beyond our yard, yet 100 different kinds have come to me. One new station is of the covered box type with a pulley on top. Filled with seeds and run out on a pulley line, it sometimes sways so violently it would seem that no bird would go near it. On the contrary, it is often spilling over with purple finches, and they particularly enjoy riding on the pulley line. Two cocoanuts, drained of their milk through a one-and-one-half-inch hole near the bottom, have also been run out on a pulley line. These are stuffed with peanut butter, seeds and melted suet—a small birds' paradise, for they can cling to the doorway while the larger birds must have a perch. Even the coconut meat will be eaten, and the shells serve still another purpose—shelter for some tiny storm-bound stray.

Bread crumbs, suet, water (provided regularly so that no seekers go hungry), a few strips of board and safety from cats; no more than this, and Birddom is yours.

A. C. G.

## My Garden Hobby

Summit, N. J.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

In the fall season when our garden begins its long winter sleep, we turn to the beauty of the birches, the red-green of our oak tree and the bright yellow and reds of the maples for color. These against the deepening tints of our beloved pines go far to offset the waning beauty of the flowers. I just saw the gorgeous blue of a jay winging his way past some rose-colored zinnias and a bunch of French marigolds to the birdbath which we always keep well filled with water.

The birds, too, keep our garden from seeming lonely through the fall and winter months, for almost as many kinds flock daily in winter as in summer, to feed on the grain and crumbs we put out for them every morning from late fall until early spring, when they can care for themselves again.

If you haven't tried a pine-tree in your garden, you will find, if you add only a few, they will give you a winter garden unsurpassed. Believe it or not, we have planted over 30 pine-trees of different ages, size and species in a space 50x125 feet. There is not one too many. In the summer their beauty serves as an artistic background, bringing out the rich colors of the flowers. In winter their charm and cheer is beyond description as every nature lover knows. We have grown them from four inches up and seen them thrive and put on growth almost unbelievable. They are as much a part of our garden as the flowers themselves.

It is just six years since we joyfully left New York City apartments behind and came to this lovely town in the Garden State, with its trees and hills and open spaces, located within the commuting zone of Greater New York. We started immediately to make a garden. Has all the work paid? Yes, many times over, in health, contentment and peace of mind. M(rs.) B. C. McK.

[If the Hobby column seems slim or is actually missing one of these Tuesdays, it is because we have no letters. Would you like it to continue—or perhaps you prefer another type of column made up of reader contributions and will send in your suggestions.—Editor.]

## Less Familiar Shrubs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Denver, Colo.

THIS is the season of the year when we sit down at our desks with a fan-shaped spread of nursery catalogues and yearbooks before us. We take a clean white sheet of paper and prepare to order as many new shrubs as our gardens need, or as our budgets will allow. Probably the first black marks appearing on this sheet will read something like this: "Bridal Wreath, Snowberry, Snowball, Staghorn Sumac, Forsythia, and one or two lilacs."

But let us look a bit more closely at our yearbooks, and make the acquaintance of a few relatives of these more commonly known shrubs, as well as some other species we may never have tried in our gardens.

Ninebark (Physocarpus), so called because of the grayish or reddish shreddy bark on older stems, has small white or creamy flowers in dense rounded clusters. Each individual blossom is similar to a tiny white single rose, with long stamens giving a feathery appearance. The shrub as a whole compares favorably with the Bridal Wreaths. There are three species usually listed by nurseries, Dwarf Ninebark (P. nana), Golden Ninebark (P. aureus), and P. opulifolius.

Dwarf or Low Ninebark is a freely branching, rather spreading shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, bearing a profusion of white blossoms. The foliage is dark green and small, the smooth-textured leaves toothed or lobed, somewhat resembling those of maple in shape.

Golden Ninebark, valuable for background planting with other shrubs of dark green foliage, has leaves of bright yellow, turning bronzy in the fall, and creamy white flowers in May or June.

P. opulifolius is a hardy shrub exceptionally adaptable for screen or background planting, doing well in shade, and making a vigorous growth up to 10 feet tall. The branches are slender and arching, with showy foliage and creamy white flowers, followed by attractive bright red fruits.

Why not order the red Snowberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris), rather than the white S. racemosus? It also goes by the names of Coralberry and Indian Currant. It is a compact, low, but erect and branching shrub of rapid growing characteristics, of value as a border plant. Its dark, close-set foliage, of short-stalked leaves, is set off during the summer by pinkish-white flowers, and from early autumn until late winter, by the masses of persistent dark red berries along the drooping branches.

And looking a little further than the ever-popular Japanese Snowball (tomentosum), or the variety Viburnum opulus sterile, which has been a favorite from our grandmothers' day, we see Arrow-wood, Sheepberry, Wayfaring Tree, and High Bush Cranberry as their closest relatives. These shrubs attain a height of 8 to 15 feet, and will thrive under the same conditions as the Snowball. They all have attractive summer foliage, and are especially charming in their fall garbs of brilliant leaves and bright, ornamental berries.

Arrow-wood (Viburnum dentatum), is a bushy shrub with large leaves which turn purple and red in autumn. The creamy-white, flat flower clusters of May and June are followed by striking clusters of blue-black berries, which are at their best in October. This is a shrub adaptable for use in moist soil.

Sheepberry (V. lentago), has thin, leathery, shiny leaves which are brilliant in their fall coloring. It, too, has white flowers in May and June, and lafer, ornamental, blue-black berries.

The Wayfaring Tree, (V. lantana), makes a large, strong shrub that is most satisfactory. Its wrinkled leaves are dark green above, but downy underneath, and adhere to the blue-green branches well into the winter. Its creamy-white flower clusters are borne on terminal branches in May and June. The fruits are red to dark blue in color.

[This article is published in two parts. The second will run next Tuesday.]

## An Evening With Catalogues

### *High Adventure Before an Open Fire*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

SEVERAL new seed catalogues have come in the mail. A seed catalogue is not like any other catalogue that is published. Its pages hold tales of high adventure, tales of beauty, stories of wonder. In it one meets old friends that are welcomed with joy year after year, and one is introduced to new acquaintances that will be judged and weighed in the garden before we accept them wholly.

There is no one book published, no matter how much you would be willing to pay for it, that gives the gardener the information he can get from his seed catalogues, if he is willing to study them.

I have opened one new catalogue at random and see "Nicotiana affinis." I write it on my order pad, for I must have some of it in my garden next year. The very name, ni-koh-shi-ay-na, the Jasmine tobacco, is caressing and brings visions of an evening garden with nicotiana flowers like soft white moths in the waning light.

One catalogue has a picture of the Chinese forget-me-not, a lovely blue thing brought over from China a few years ago. I bought a few seeds that first year because anything blue has a particular appeal to me. I carefully saved the seed, and the next year had a great, wide expanse of cool blue that caught the breath of all who saw.

**Rows of Satin Petals**

Here is Mr. Ball's Calendula that was once all dark, hard center with a single row of petals around it. Now the perfect Ball Calendula shows no center at all but is crowded with row on row of satin petals.

China-asters have taken on the forms and interest of chrysanthemums so that one would not recognize them as related to the little single flower from which they sprang. Some are great double balls, there are others with flat, shaggy petals, still others with quilled petals, and anemone-flowered sorts. The shades of color range from purest white through the pinks and reds and blues to deepest purple.

Sweet peas have advanced from little tight-capped blooms of questionable fragrance to long lists of specially named sorts that show an abundance of flowers over a long period, flowers that are large and delicately ruffled, and colors with all of the pastels of the rainbow.

Some of the flowers that have been developed recently are classed in the catalogues as novelties and are shown with special cuts and careful descriptions. Anything that is new or rare is a novelty, so we find with the novelties those things that have been newly developed by the hand of man and also those things that recently have been brought from abroad.

**Border Adventures**

It is a real adventure to try these, and one does not have the true gardener's zest, for romance, if one is not intrigued into experimenting with at least some of these rarities every year. These novelties are always interesting; even though they may not prove practical for our own garden, and it is sheer fun to see something new develop.

In my catalogue are lists of plants for special places and conditions. I must find something that will really grow in the shade. Here is Torenia, the wishbone flower, a low-growing little plant that will be covered all summer with little flowers shaped like snapdragons and colored the velvet blue of the pansy. I need many of them for the edge of the border that lies back in the shade.

Most of the flowers for the shade are perennials, and there are many more of them than I had thought. Purple monkshood to bloom late, beebalm for the summer, aquilegia and bleedingheart to come early, and the funkias to add beauty with their foliage all the time. There are many others that I shall try later until I find all those things that best suit my particular spot of shade and my particular fancy.

I hasten on to find if there is anything one can plant on a bank in dry, poor soil where I thought nothing would grow. Yes, a long list. I chose carefully all annuals this year—California poppy, portulaca, French marigolds. Next year I shall add some perennials. There are lists for wet places, too, and plans for borders worked out in special color schemes.

**From Seeds**

I always linger long over the lists of perennial seeds. Most of the annuals I can grow with fair assurance of success, but for perennial seeds one needs to be something of an expert. But the very fact that they require skill to handle them makes one all the more desirous of growing them. Foxgloves and Canterbury bells come almost as easily as the annuals. Each year I try some other sorts and watch the seed flats eagerly.

At last I put aside the catalogues, for it is late, but I know I shall come back to them for many more happy hours. Neither the latest novel nor the breeziest short story can hold my interest as do the pages of my favorite seed catalogues.

K. S.

## For the All-British House

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

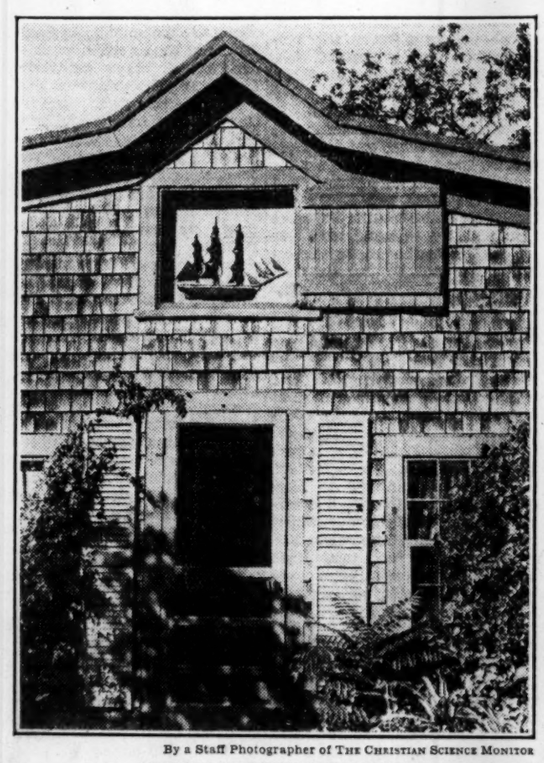
London

At the offices of the Incorporated Association of Architects & Surveyors are to be seen the designs submitted in a competition for a £1000 All-British House.

A very great number of drawings were sent in, expressing almost every known style and mood. The assessors awarded the first prize to Edward H. Banks, the second prize to Goodman & Kay and the third prize to Rose & Abram.

The design placed first deserves the honor, for the simplicity of its plan and the dignity of its elevation. Incidentally, in its general feeling—and this is also true of several of the best of the other designs in this competition—it pays a tribute to one of the assessors and the president of the society which sponsored it, Sir Edwin Lutyens, K. C. I. E., R. A., by showing how great a debt modern domestic architecture owes to him.

For the winter season small evergreens may be set in the box outside the window. They do not mind the snow and as they catch the ruddy glow of shaded lamp or flickering firelight mayhap they will dream of their taller brothers in the snow-bound reaches where the northern lights flicker through the still, cold air



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORIGINAL TYPE OF DECORATION

Architectural decorations in the form of tiles, carved beams or iron cut-outs are interesting and well known; but here is an original decoration discovered by a staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. On a quaint old house in Duxbury, Mass., this ship model is set into a frame that might once have been an attic window. It is in harmony with the design and makes an arresting architectural note.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# PLAN INDORSED FOR IMPROVING TAX COLLECTION

## Municipal Finance Officers Outline Results of Recent Survey

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—How cities may collect delinquent taxes without waiting for new laws is pointed out in the results of a survey conducted by the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada. The survey was undertaken, said Mr. Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the association here, because of the nation-wide increase in delinquency of taxes levied on real estate and personal property.

Mr. Chatters gave figures showing delinquencies doubled and trebled since the 1929-30 fiscal year in many localities. Delinquency exists in its mildest form, he said, in New England, and in its most serious aspect in Florida and the industrial and cut-over sections of the North Central states.

He makes no mention of Chicago, where a spectacular, organized tax-strike has been in progress, throwing Cook County and the city into financial chaos that some have declared to be on the verge of bankruptcy. He makes a point of Los Angeles, however, showing a tax shortage of only $302,286 for 1929, as compared to a shortage of $5,202,414 for 1932.

"Inadequate tax collection statutes and lax enforcement of such laws as did exist," he said, were contributing causes to the situation, in all parts of the country. "The immediate demands of the situation do not permit officials to wait for remedial legislation, the return of prosperity, or a change of heart on the part of the taxpayer."

Having this in mind, 750 cities were asked what they are doing to stimulate tax collection. Responses were received from 200 officials. The replies, tabulated, resulted in a series of 11 suggestions for procedure in the collection of delinquent real-estate taxes. The list follows:

Notify the property owner by mail when the tax is originally levied.

Permit payment of current taxes in installments.

When taxes are payable in installments and the first installment goes unpaid, investigate the reason for delinquency before succeeding payments are due.

Notify delinquents by mail or telephone as soon as the penalty becomes effective.

Use a special tax collector to investigate the cause of nonpayment and make an effort to collect.

Obtain extensive local publicity about the effect of tax delinquency on the community activities and place before the public squarely a statement of what it gets for its tax money.

Cooperate with civic groups such as luncheon clubs and the chamber of commerce, in promoting a spirit favorable to tax payments.

Where possible and necessary permit the payment of delinquent taxes in installments proportionate to the taxpayers' ability to pay.

When the above methods have been tried, use every legal means to collect, sparing only those whose homesteads may be saved and who are willing to coöperate.

Adopt a statute permitting the attachment of rent on tax delinquent properties.

Build up a tradition of prompt and rigid enforcement of tax collection laws.

# Parole Plan Urged For Georgia Prison

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga. — A plan to cut down Fulton County's prison population about a fourth by paroling all first offense felony convicts and misdemeanor prisoners with good conduct records, who have served 75 per cent of their time, will be recommended to Gov. Richard B. Russell and State Prison Commission here by the five Superior Court judges and the judges of the City Criminal Court and City Court of Atlanta, it has been announced.

The plan excludes any prisoner sentenced for life. The scheme would effect a saving of many thousands of dollars and bring an opportunity for reëstablishment in society to many prisoners, who are believed to be victims of the economic depression.

The Governor and the prison commission will be asked to pass on felony cases, as provided by law, while the trial judges will parole the misdemeanor offenders sentenced in their respective courts for a first offense. A recent count showed that Fulton County had 1242 prisoners, of which 969 are misdemeanor offenders, with only 283 held for felony. Of this total 86 are women. A large percentage of the convicts, roughly estimated at one-fourth, are first offenders, who are in prison because they cannot pay fines imposed for petty thefts.

# *College Students Pay Board in Farm Produce*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Ga.—Permission to exchange food and farm produce for a part of their college expenses has been granted a limited number of students in the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia, according to Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president.

This plan, as developed by Dr. Soule, provides for the use of Camp Wilkins as a coöperative dormitory for 50 or more Georgia boys who find it necessary to reduce their cash expenditures. A coöperative dining hall will be operated by these youths, who will be allowed to furnish the necessary produce.

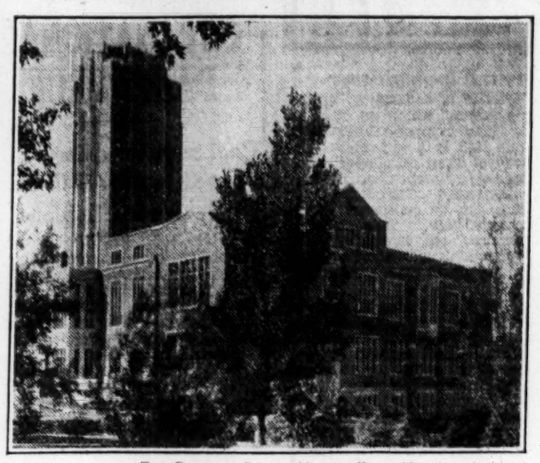
# UTAH UNEMPLOYED TO WORK ON ROADS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Utah State Highway Commission will comply with the Emergency Relief and Construction Act by applying to state highway projects the same minimum wage and labor rotation regulations which the act requires on federal aid projects.

Mr. Henry H. Blood, chairman of the highway commission, in announcing approval of a $588,000 emergency construction program for Salt Lake County said that workmen would be restricted to 30 hours a week and placed on a wage scale of 46 cents per hour for unskilled and 60 cents an hour for skilled labor.

# *Dedicated to Youth of Colorado*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Harry Manning, Architect

NEW MARY REED LIBRARY ON UNIVERSITY OF DENVER CAMPUS

# New Reed Library For University Of Denver Is Opened

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—A new and important advance in higher education here was hailed by distinguished educators and statesmen recently with the dedication of the beautiful new Mary Reed Library on the campus of the University of Denver.

Among famous alumni who participated in the ceremonies and who considered the library as marking a new era of growth for the institution were: Dr. James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Department of Far East Affairs of the Department of State; Dr. Eugene M. Antrim, president of the University of Oklahoma City, and Dr. A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of the Denver public schools.

The new library is the gift of Mrs. Verner Z. Reed of Denver and fills a long-felt need on the campus. It was designed by Mr. Harry Manning, Denver architect, and follows the American-Gothic style in harmony with Mayo Hall, another recent addition to the building group.

The library stands on a hillside, giving all floors direct light. It has two main entrances to afford direct access to both of the wings. One of the chief attractions, from the students' point of view, is the second floor Renaissance Hall designed to be used for leisure reading. It has 21-foot stone-vaulted ceilings, trussed sand-blasted oak beams, stone mullions at the windows, and huge stone fireplaces at both ends of the room. Furnishings are in red and blue, to supply delightful spots of color.

A capacity of 400,000 volumes is provided for, and these supply the three main reading rooms as well as the 11 supplementary reading rooms. A branch office for the Denver Public Library is also provided.

The treasure room is a unique feature. This room is really a vault, and it is here that rare and valuable books and works of art will be displayed. The building has 22 conference and seminar rooms, 44 small studies for members of faculty, and a bindery.

The building is constructed of brick trimmed with red and gray shaded limestone, with a red and green tile roof.

# British Wool Trade Seeks Lower Duties

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM — Modification of tariff barriers is the aim of a committee to aid the world wool trade appointed at the International Wool Conference held here recently. The committee has been instructed to draft without delay practical suggestions for bringing about a moderation of duties which will be placed before the forthcoming World Economic Conference.

The congress was held under the auspices of the International Wool Textile Organization and delegations from Germany, Belgium, France, England, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands and Spain attended, as well as representatives of the International Chamber of Commerce, of the International Cotton Federation and of the Board of the Australian Sheep Stock Breeders.

From information supplied by the president of the International Wool Textile Organization, Mr. Maurice Dubrule, it appears that conditions in the wool trade are brightening up and that wool consumption is considerably on the increase, so that notwithstanding increased production, wool finds a very ready market at present.

Mr. J. H. C. Hodgson (Great Britain), who reported on currency restrictions and import quotas, pointed out at the conference that today there are over 30 countries where currency restrictions are in force and that in only about half a dozen cases is the gold standard maintained without special restrictions. He urged the wool conference to follow the example of the International Cotton Federation, which last February took up work for an international agreement concerning duties imposed on cotton goods.

# Church in Crates Sent to Malaita

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Packed in 203 crates, in carefully fashioned sections all ready to be assembled, a church building has been shipped from Melbourne to Fiu, in the island of Malaita, British Solomons. The shipment represents 19 years of patient work by Mr. Alfred Crace Sage, of Clifton Hill, Melbourne, and the church will serve as a memorial to his son, an Anglican missionary, who passed on while working in the mission field of the British Solomons in 1913.

Mr. Sage, a coach builder, began to plan his church all those years ago. Unknown to the many people who passed his Clifton Hill factory, Mr. Sage gathered together the materials for the building. Every detail was planned; every bolt was plotted on the prints. Hundreds of pounds went steadily into girders, cement, asbestos roofing. The church was to be 32 feet by 85 feet, with 13 feet verandas on each side. Gradually through the years the various sections took shape, and at last they were complete.

Packing the sections was another big task, but eventually it was completed. Forty tons of cement was sent on ahead, and then the 203 crates were shipped. Two special workers were sent to supervise the erection of the building.

# KENMORE GROUP APPOINTS REGENTS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Announcement has been made at Fredericksburg that Mrs. Emmett C. Cudges, daughter of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana; Mrs. Kay Pittman, wife of Senator Pittman of Nevada, and Mrs. Irving Johnson of Vermont, have accepted appointments to the regency of the Kenmore Association for their respective states. The appointments were made by the advisory council of regents of the Kenmore Association at its annual meeting recently.

Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, in Fredericksburg, is being restored by the Kenmore Association, which is composed of patriotic women from many states of the Union. Through the efforts of the organization, Kenmore has been made a national shrine.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was the following:

Miss Bess L. Elliott, Orangeburg, N. Y.

# *Merging Radio and the Theater*

★ ★ ★

## *Air Stars Have Box-Office Value—Back Stage at Carnegie Hall—Paris Opera on the Air*

★ ★ ★

RADIO is now "good theater" in the United States. Seeing a favorite radio program as well as the artists in it is the vogue. Mr. Paul Whiteman, for instance, sandwiches in four performances a day at a Brooklyn theater between dance sessions at the supper room of the New York hotel where he is engaged. Mr. Guy Lombardo is doing the same thing in a Broadway theater.

Walk with us in the Times Square area with the press manager of one of the great networks. Half a dozen and more brilliantly lighted marquees of Broadway theaters are in sight. The manager points out on their electric signs a host of radio names many of which the artists' bureau of his company has signed for "personal appearances." He quotes an astounding volume of business. The façade of another theater is seen covered with the advertisement of a talking picture featuring many of the most popular singing stars of another network.

Mr. Ed Wynn is offering the first touring radio program. He is, at the time of writing, playing in Pittsburgh. That city is too far away to commute from New York City so the entire Wynn radio program has been moved, band, quartet, siren and all, to a Pittsburgh theater, not the local broadcasting studios. If this venture "goes across," in the argot of the theater, then perhaps we shall see a few more examples of the kind. This process will be continued in each city to the length of Mr. Wynn's theater tour. Thus we have the theater and radio coming from the same stage.

In the realm of serious music radio has undoubtedly had its effect. Mr. Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times and program commentator for the radio broadcasts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, is giving a series of lectures for a New York university. While Mr. Downes has many good friends through his newspaper, there is no doubt that the popularity of this coming series of his has been partially underwritten through his success as a broadcaster, for the lectures are being given on a "sold out" basis. This is excellent evidence that not only the froth from radio is popular but also the good solid food of classics served by great orchestras under great conductors.

★ ★ ★

### *When Toscanini Radiocasts*

Back stage in Carnegie Hall through corridors crowded with symphony musicians, we wander upstairs to the control booth whence originate the radiocasts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Arturo Toscanini. Guarding the door of the fiber-walled booth is Mr. Frank Knight, Columbia announcer, who looks down at us from his six feet or more of height. Near the end of the intermission, musicians begin to filter from the various backstage rooms toward the stage. Mr. Knight is obliged to hold up his hands several times for quiet as the booth is not as soundproof as it might be.

Suddenly from a side door issues Mr. Toscanini himself who goes to the door of the booth to inquire whether it is yet time for him to resume the concert. A nod from the men in the control booth and downstairs he goes. Distant handclapping announces when the audience has caught sight of him.

The narrow door of the control booth opens and a large figure lets itself out. It is Mr. Downes. Though we look at him on about the same level we notice the massive shoulders, great hands and genial voice. A great man in all his parts, we decide.

★ ★ ★

### *Paris Opera on the Air*

Success of opera broadcasting has broken down the prejudices of the noted Paris Opera against radio in the announcement of its decision to permit 10 of its performances to be carried by Radio Paris and other French national stations before the end of this year. It is quite probable that either of the American networks will offer some of these presentations to their audiences, transatlantic radio conditions warranting.

In the history of broadcasting opera took an early part. One of Dr. Lee De Forest's pioneer programs was a pickup of Enrico Caruso from an anteroom of the Metropolitan Opera House. It was heard by a group of amateurs and operators at sea.

During the modern development of radio the Metropolitan had always consistently refused to broadcast until last season when 25 of its performances were broadcast during the season. The audience popularity of this series surprised both the opera directors and the broadcasters themselves.

It is probable that a good deal of the "Met's" decision to "take the step" resulted from the success of the broadcasting of the Philadelphia Orchestra under the able direction of Leopold Stokowski, which was a genuine "event" when that organization first considered going on the air.

A. D. H.

# ENGLAND CONSIDERS CHECK ON MARCHES

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government is considering restrictive measures against further demonstrations by the unemployed.

He said that no decision had yet been reached and the question of what to do with the "hunger marchers" already in London is still unsettled.

# CHIANG DRIVES BACK 'REDS' IN LONG STRUGGLE

## Kuomintang Claims Big Successes Against Disruptive Force

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—The summer of 1932 is likely to go down in history as a climax in the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists for control of China. The single-minded determination of one man—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek—appears to have turned the conflict in favor of the Kuomintang.

From independent sources in three provinces, Anhwei, Hupeh and Kiangsi, the Monitor correspondent has obtained confirmation of Kuomintang claims of sweeping military successes. But more important than military gains is evidence of the application of a new Kuomintang policy of rehabilitation in areas recovered from Communist control.

In his 1931 campaign against the Communists, Marshal Chiang made military gains as substantial as those of this summer and autumn. But he did not consolidate them. Communists had enlisted the sympathy of peasants by dividing the land among them. The Kuomintang, as represented by Marshal Chiang, refused to recognize such division, and restored the land to absentee owners. When internal disputes and the Sino-Japanese diversion weakened Marshal Chiang's Government, the peasants assisted in driving out his troops and the Communists came back.

In his 1932 campaign, Marshal Chiang has not repeated this mistake, which gave the impression to peasants that the Communists were their friends and the Kuomintang their enemies. For the first time since 1927, the Kuomintang Government is actually applying its creed that the cultivator must possess the land.

In the districts recovered from Communists this summer, Marshal Chiang and his subordinates have recognized the division of land among peasants, when it has been proved that the land so divided was held by absentee owners. This means, of course, that a peaceable revolution has been set in motion, admittedly as the most effective weapon against the spread of Communism.

It is not yet clear whether the same basis will be applied to provinces where Communist influence has been resisted, but such action appears to be merely a matter of time. The Kuomintang has reasserted its belief that actual cultivators must possess the land.

Since the liquidation of the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai, Marshal Chiang has devoted his entire attention to the Communist campaign, refusing to be diverted by Japanese threats in North China or by internal political conflicts. He has adhered firmly to his view that the future of the Kuomintang must be decided by effective resistance to the Communists, and that the issue cannot be delayed even for a few months.

General Chiang succeeded in persuading the commanders of the Nineteenth Route army, the most powerful military organization in China today, that the Communists offer a threat to the Kuomintang even greater than the Japanese, and the Nineteenth army's successes in Fukien province have checked Communist advances and put them again on the defensive.


# HOTELS · RESORTS

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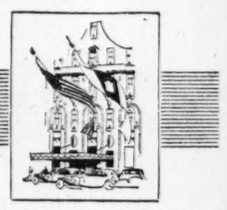

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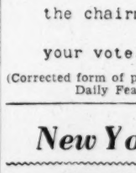

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# The Editor's Puzzle

18

All we college girls met in the chemistry laboratory to decide on whom should be sent to the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As I left the meeting I heard a call.

"Why go so soon?" said the chairman, "we need your vote."

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society

# ACTIVITY IN COTTON CLOTH IS IRREGULAR

## First of Week Dull Then Concessions Refused and Prices Harden

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 8—Extreme dullness characterized the early part of last week in the primary cotton cloth market, but activity quickened during the latter half of the week. During the first three days more mills offered their goods at concessions, and prices receded ⅛c on the leading constructions, but later mills declined further concessions and prices hardened, some sales being made at ⅛c advance.

Demand for immediate goods asserted itself in force on Saturday, and a broad buying movement set in. Sales estimated at about 10,000,000 yards of print cloths and broadcloths were made in the half day session alone.

There is more apprehension about the meeting of mill executives at Spartanburg, S. C., on Nov. 15 to decide whether to continue the elimination of night work and to remove the ban on night work by women and minors. There are a few large southern mills who decline to join the movement, and many of the 85 per cent that have been observing it are getting restless and claim they are thus placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Buyers are very anxious to have the agreement continue as they fear the results of the threatened overproduction. The rate of operations in October has been far ahead of sales, but as the goods are already sold and are being delivered on previous orders there is as yet no overproduction. If the agreement is canceled at that meeting there looms a period of unrestricted production and competition which threatens disaster to some producers and a great inventory loss to buyers on goods already purchased.

**Demand for Corduroy**

There continues to be a good demand for corduroy goods both of the heavier class suitable for men and of the lighter and more supple weights for women. It is said mills catering to this trade have enjoyed one of their best seasons. Ginghams are also in continued demand as well as denims and chambrays.

In the print cloth division the 4.00-yard 80x80s 39-inch led the market. After selling in numerous small lots early in the week at 4¾c it recovered to 4¾c for spot and November and 4⅞c for later delivery. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sagged to 3⅞c but recovered to 3¾c and the 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 2⅞c and 3c.

Carded broadcloths were dull and weak early but strong and active on Saturday. The 36½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard sold at 3⅝c for spot and November and 3⅝c for later delivery. The 4.32-yard 90x60s brought 4¼c and the 4.10-yard 100x60s 4⅝c and 4¾c. The 37-inch 112x60s 3.85-yard moved at 5⅝c for spot and November and 5½c for later delivery. Combed broadcloths were lower.

Sheetings were dull and weak. The 31-inch 5.00-yard 48x48s sold at 3c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 3½c. The 3.00-yard goods of the same count and width brought 4⅞c. The 40-inch 2.85-yard 48x48s moved at 5¼c for the feeler motion and 5c for the non-feeler goods.

Pajama checks were lower. The 88x88s 36½-inch 4.00-yard sold at 5½c and the 72x80s 4.70-yard at 4½c. Nearly all constructions of drills sold lower. Filling sateens were unchanged except the 37½-inch 4.70-yard 64x88s which advanced to 4⅞c. Twills were 5⅜c for 40-inch 64x88s 4.50-yard and 4c for 39-inch 64x72s 4.80-yard.

**Fancy Goods Active**

Interest in fancy constructions of fine combed goods held unabated last week. Where the cloth varied only slightly from the standard constructions prices eased a little, but in the main buyers paid the mill prices for those designs that caught their fancy. There were numerous small orders for both the all-cotton constructions and those made partly or wholly with synthetic yarns. There was a fairly broad inquiry for various types of lining cloths, twills being high lighted for this use.

Taffetas were in demand, but buyers had difficulty in finding the higher counts desired although the low counts were freely offered. All acetate 84x60s taffetas brought 28c, and sales were made of all rayon goods of the same count at 18¼c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x48s with 150 denier 30-40 filament filling and 45c crepe warp brought 9¼c. Mock crepes sold moderately at 7⅜c for the 35-inch 68x50s and 7½c for 68x48s.

There was good buying of combed cotton lawns in a number of constructions. The orders were not large but were numerous enough to total a fair volume. Southern mills sold the standard numbers at ¼c below the eastern mills, such as the 40-inch 88x80s 8.50-yard at 7c eastern and 6¾c southern. Curtain materials moved in moderate volume in small lots for quick delivery.

## DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 21.

The Public Electric Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on its 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

**BULGARIANS LOAN INTEREST MET**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Speyer & Co. and J. Henry Schoder Banking Corporation have been informed by the trustees for the Kingdom of Bulgaria 7½ per cent stabilization loan of 1928 that they have received from the Bulgarian Government sufficient funds in foreign exchange to provide for a 50 per cent payment on the interest coupon due Nov. 15, next. The trustees are arranging with the paying agents for the loan to pay 50 per cent of the coupon. In order to preserve the bondholders' claim to the balance, the dollar coupons will be marked 50 per cent paid and returned to the bondholder.

**WALL STREET CLOSED ELECTION NIGHT**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Many in Wall Street recalled the animation and excitement that pervaded the financial district on presidential elect on nights before the advent of radio. It was the custom of most brokers to keep their offices open so that clients might receive the election returns over the financial news tickers and the brokers' own private wires. Election night now, however, finds Wall Street closed down tight.

### Stock Exchange Holiday

All of the leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States are closed today, election day.

## Bank Reopenings In Idaho Aid To Trade Activities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 8—The First National Bank in Boise and eight affiliated banks in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon, after a two-months closing, have reopened by means of a reorganization of the Boise bank by citizens under a plan worked out by Senators Borah and Thomas and officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The reopening of these nine banks means a resumption of business, temporarily curtailed, and a grateful feeling throughout the communities of having escaped a much worse condition.

The main floor of the Boise bank was gay with flowers and busy with old patrons and new, transacting business at every window and desk, on the morning of the reopening. An accounting at noon showed that the deposits were three to one of the withdrawals.

The eight affiliated banks were in excellent condition at the time they were closed with the parent bank to prevent a run upon them. The First National Bank of Boise was also said to be sound at the time of closing, but had been subjected to a steady withdrawal for several months, and rather than cause the fear which a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which would have been made public, would have occasioned, and also rather than give up the bank's best securities, which it wished to save for its depositors, it closed its doors before there was an immediate necessity.

Senator Borah was in Boise at the time and Senator Thomas came immediately by airplane from California, and working together with officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the bank was kept from going into the hands of a receiver.

## DOMINION REPORTS LARGE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT EXPORTED

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 8—It is estimated by the agricultural department of the Canadian National Railways that of the 69,000,000 bushels of wheat cleared from North American ports in the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 17, last, at least 59,000,000 bushels were Canadian grown.

Figures compiled by the department indicate that Canada has been responsible for more than 50 per cent of the total international movement of wheat since the beginning of the present crop year.

This condition is assisted by the fact that British mills are using a higher percentage of Canadian wheat this year, the percentage being the largest since 1928.

There is nothing to indicate that the Canadian position in respect to the world market will alter materially until the crop from South America is available and consequently the Dominion should continue to export large quantities of wheat for several more months.

## MONEY MARKET

**New York Quotations**

| Call loans | Today | Last Pre. | Yr Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Exch | 1% | 1% | 1½@2% |
| Curb Exch renewal rate | 1½% | 1½% | 2% |
| Com paper | 1½ | 1½ | 4 |
| Bar silver | 27c | 27⅜c | 35¾c |
| Time loans— | | | |
| 60 to 90 days | ½ | ½ | 3½@4 |
| 4 to 6 months | ¾@1¼ | ¾@1¼ | 3½@4 |

**Bankers' Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ⅝@½ | ⅝@½ | 3¼@3 |
| 60 days | ⅝@½ | ⅝@½ | 3¼@3 |
| 90 days | ⅝@½ | ⅝@½ | 3¼@3 |
| 4 months | ¾@⅝ | ¾@⅝ | 3½@3¼ |
| 5 months | 1 @⅞ | 1 @⅞ | 4⅛@3⅞ |
| 6 months | 1 @⅞ | 1 @⅞ | 4⅛@3⅞ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1½% | 1½% | 4⅛% |
| Short bills | ⅝@½ | ⅝@½ | 5⅛ |
| 3 mos bills | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | 5⅝@5⅞ |
| Bar gold | 124s 9d | 124s 9½d | 106s 3d |
| Bar silver | 18¾d | 18¾d | 21⅛d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 2% | 2% | 2½% |
| Com paper | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ | 2½@3 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½% | Bucharest | 7% |
| Boston | 3½ | Budapest | 4½ |
| Chicago | 2½ | Calcutta | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Copenhagen | 3½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | Helsingfors | 6½ |
| Kansas City | 3½ | Lisbon | 6 |
| Minneapolis | 2½ | London | 2 |
| New York | 2½ | Madrid | 6½ |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 2½ |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Prague | 4½ |
| St. Louis | 3½ | Riga | 6 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Rome | 5 |
| Athens | 10 | Sofia | 2½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Stockholm | 3½ |
| Berne | 2 | Tokyo | 5.11 |
| Bombay | 4 | Vienna | 6 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Warsaw | 6 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Demand | $3.30⅜ | $3.30¾ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 3.30½ | 3.30⅞ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0392⅜ | .0392¾ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1391 | .1391 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0512 | .0512 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2374 | .2374 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1400 | .1400 | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0296½ | .0296½ | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .1720 | .1720 | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0155 | .0155 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0600 | .0600 | .129 |
| Holland—florin | .4020 | .4020 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1700 | .1700 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .1653 | .1688 | .263 |
| Poland—zloty | .1118 | .1118 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0300 | .0300 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu | .0600 | .0600 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta | .0819 | .0819 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .1750 | .1750 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .1927½ | .1927½ | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—dinar | .0179 | .0179 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2290 | .2290 | * |
| Shanghai—tael | .3006 | .3006 | * |
| India—rupee | .2505 | .2505 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .2050 | .2050 | .4984 |
| Java—florin | .4032 | .4032 | .4020 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .3875 | .3875 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .2581 | .2581 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .2763 | .2763 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .0605 | .0605 | .12165 |
| Colombia—peso | .9500 | .9500 | .9733 |
| Peru—sol | .1950 | .1950 | .4000 |
| Uruguay—peso | .4780 | .4780 | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8725 | .8887½ | 1.00 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .4914 | .4914 | .4985 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75⅞, De Beers 4⅜ and Rand Mines 4⅜. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills 5⅝@⅞ and 3 months' bills ⅞@¾ per cent.

# SMALL NUMBER OF COMPANIES EARN DIVIDENDS

## Of 250 Listed Concerns Reporting Less Than 30 Covered Payments

The downward course and omission of common dividends have become increasingly sensitive to the earnings decline of the last two years. To the end of last week, approximately 250 companies with shares listed on the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges had reported nine months' earnings to Sept. 30. Of these, only a comparatively small number covered common dividends paid, exclusive of extras, in the period.

The total of dividend earners does not include corporations which report for eight, six, or fewer months to Sept. 30, or 12 months' statements, typically of utilities, to the same date. It does not take into account organizations whose net covers nine months' dividends at the current rate of payment—General Foods Corporation for example—but whose total regular payments for the first three quarters exceed earnings.

Yet the absence from the following table of such consistently large earners as American Telephone, National Biscuit, Hershey Chocolate, Corn Products, and du Pont, to name a few, may point to further dividend revisions. These latter companies still retain their industrial leadership in volume of nine months' earnings. Consistent black ink figures, however, do not reach their present dividend levels established, save in the case of du Pont, on the basis of 1929 or later peak earnings.

Earnings of companies which covered nine months' common dividends compare as follows:

| | Nine months net inc. 1932 | Nine months net inc. 1931 | §Earn. per com sh. 1932 | §Earn. per com sh. 1931 | *Nine mos. com divs. paid 1932 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affil. Products | 5533,690 | | $1.39 | | $1.20 |
| American Chicle | 1,398,638 | $1,636,923 | 2.94 | $3.27 | 1.50 |
| Arundel Corp | 1,147,583 | 1,734,387 | 2.33 | 3.50 | 2.25 |
| Barg. & Arous | 627,545 | 396,213 | 1.13 | 1.50 | 1.88 |
| Beechnut Pack | 1,427,122 | 1,617,843 | 3.20 | 3.61 | 2.25 |
| Bon Ami | 835,270 | 975,462 | *3.80 | *4.50 | 3.00 |
| Ches & Ohio | 15,437,352 | 21,122,043 | 2.01 | 2.76 | 1.88 |
| Cons. Gas Balt | 4,768,223 | 5,263,794 | 3.35 | 3.79 | 2.70 |
| Cream of Wheat | 490,924 | 1,113,039 | 1.65 | 1.88 | 1.50 |
| Gen. Amer. Tank | 1,270,000 | 3,506,600 | 1.70 | 4.28 | †1.50 |
| Gillette | 4,685,082 | 3,433,211 | 1.75 | 1.13 | .75 |
| Hackensack Water | 661,115 | 808,040 | 1.89 | 2.37 | †1.13 |
| Int. Bus. Mach. | 5,038,962 | 5,629,125 | 7.16 | 8.40 | 4.50 |
| Monsanto Chem. | 736,042 | 1,033,174 | 1.71 | 2.40 | .94 |
| Noranda Mines | 2,819,853 | 2,405,813 | 1.28 | 1.07 | .50 |
| Pac. Gas & Elec. | 16,204,410 | 18,699,087 | 1.62 | 2.10 | 1.50 |
| Penn. Water | 1,572,920 | | 3.65 | | 2.25 |
| Peoples Drug | 237,920 | 338,447 | 1.05 | 1.80 | .75 |
| Reynolds Metal | 772,627 | 1,259,179 | 1.00 | 1.64 | 1.00 |
| Seab. Oil | 61,612,108 | 72,480 | .49 | .06 | .20 |
| Scott Paper | 671,173 | 754,404 | 3.25 | 3.82 | 1.05 |
| Stand. Cap. | 453,704 | 498,606 | 2.20 | 2.42 | 1.80 |
| Tex. Gulf Sul. | 4,541,811 | 6,704,091 | 1.78 | 2.64 | 1.50 |
| Telautograph | 247,875 | 276,534 | 1.08 | 1.20 | .95 |
| Thompson J. R. | 382,802 | 623,829 | 1.27 | 2.08 | .75 |
| Trico Prod. | 744,756 | 1,475,124 | 1.98 | 3.93 | 1.88 |
| William Wrigley Jr. | 5,709,210 | 6,457,791 | 2.88 | 4.22 | 2.75 |

*On "A" shares on participating basis with "B" stock. †Quarterly dividend of $1. Jan. 1, and semiannual dividend of 50 cents, July 1. ‡Pays 75 cents semiannually; nine months' figured at quarterly rate. §On shares outstanding at end of respective periods. ¶Exclusive of extras.

## Preëlection Hesitancy In Steel Market

Preëlection hesitancy, which has exerted a dampening influence on iron and steel buying since the middle of October, reached its climax in the last week of the presidential campaign, says the Iron Age.

With most consumers marking time in the last few days of suspense, business volume declined noticeably. While slight gains in steel production were registered at Cleveland and Buffalo, losses were reported at Birmingham, Detroit and in the valleys, reducing the national average from 20 per cent to 19½ per cent of capacity.

Undoubtedly a recovery in buying will follow the release of election tension. The steps thus far taken by certain automobile builders to increase their operations are one earnest of such improvement. Whether the gain will be sufficient to offset seasonal tendencies as the year-end approaches is still uncertain.

Much depends on the rapidity with which railroad rehabilitation programs get under way and structural projects, financed by public funds, are launched.

The upward impetus in automobile output has come chiefly from a sharp rise in Plymouth schedules. Production of this car has been increased from 200 to 1000 units a day, five days a week, and the November total will exceed 20,000. Meanwhile Chevrolet is going ahead with its recently announced program, which calls for the manufacture of 110,000 cars in the next 90 days.

## BANK STOCKS

**NEW YORK BANK STOCKS**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 35¼ | 37¼ | Manhattan | 31½ | 33½ |
| City | 44¼ | 46¼ | Public | 29½ | 31½ |
| Commercial | 165 | 175 | Textile | 28 | 32 |
| Fifth Av | 1250 | 1350 | Trade Bank | 25 | 30 |
| First, N Y | 1550 | 1600 | Yorkville | 40 | 60 |
| Lafayette | 6 | 9 | | | |

**NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | 66 | 68 | Fulton | 260 | 290 |
| Banca C I | 146 | 154 | Guaranty | 316 | 321 |
| Bk N Y&T | 325 | 245 | Irving | 24 | 26 |
| Bronx | 13 | 18 | Kings Co | 2000 | 2100 |
| Brooklyn | 174 | 189 | Law Tle&G.47½ | | 52½ |
| Cn Hanover | 140 | 144 | M'facturers | 28 | 30 |
| Chemical | 353½ | 373¼ | New York | 91 | 94 |
| County | nw 29 | 31 | Title Guar | 38 | 41 |
| Empire | 25½ | 27½ | Unit States | 1475 | 1575 |

**BOSTON BANK STOCKS**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nat | 31 | 33 | Merchants | 265 | |
| N Shawmut | 27 | 28½ | Second Nat | 82 | 87 |
| | | | | Last appraisal | |
| Boston Safe Deposit & Trust | | | | 280 | |
| New England Trust | | | | 400 | |
| State Street Trust | | | | 250 | |

**CHICAGO BANK STOCKS**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cent Repub | 1¼ | 1½ | Harris T&S | 300 | 310 |
| Cont Ill Bk | 102½ | 104 | Northern Tr | 350 | 370 |
| First Nat.. | 198 | 202 | Strauss Nat | 85 | 95 |

**COTTON FUTURES STEADY**

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8 (AP)—Cotton 16,000 bales, including 12,000 American. Spot in fair demand; prices four points lower; quotations in pence: American middling fair, 6.75; strict good middling, 6.30; good middling, 6.05; strict middling, 5.80; middling, 5.60; strict low middling, 5.45; low middling, 5.30; strict good ordinary, 5.10; good ordinary, 4.80. Futures closed steady: Nov., 5.34; Dec., 5.33; Jan. 5.32; Feb., 5.33; March, 5.34, April, 5.35; May, 5.37; June, 5.37; July, 5.38; Aug., 5.39; Sept., 5.40; Oct., 5.41.

**INTERNATIONAL MACHINES CORP.**

International Business Machines Corporation's four divisions opened a week's exhibition this morning of their complete line of models at the Boston agency. Fifteen new models of business machines were shown in this city for the first time, in addition to more than 50 models in established lines. Seven of the new machines were introduced by the Tabulating Machines Division.

**BALTIMORE TUBE CO. LOSS**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8—Baltimore Tube Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $46,358 after charges, compared with net loss of $53,677 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $52,630 a year before. For the nine months net loss was $152,119 after charges, compared with a net loss of $72,252 a year before.

### Equipment Sales On the Increase

THE American people are buying more goods and more equipment. Reports of companies in different lines of endeavor show the sales curve is having an upward trend. The refrigeration division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company states that orders entered during September, 1932, were 59 per cent above the previous month in dollar volume, and 17 per cent ahead of September, 1931.

The Remington Rand, Inc., tells the same kind of story. James H. Rand Jr., president, says that sales for October had increased for the third consecutive month, and were 60 per cent ahead of the lows of the summer. Last month there were 3000 workers reemployed, and this month 440 more have been put on the pay rolls.

## Decline In Commodities Aids Buyers

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—While commodity buyers profit, commodity sellers are at the bottom of a scale of prices which has slumped sharply in 1932 as compared with 1923, according to a study made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"A man who buys crude rubber in the New York market this year gets for his dollar almost nine times the quantity of rubber that he could have bought with the same dollar in 1923," the report says. "But the seller of the rubber receives only 11 cents as compared with $1 in 1923.

"Next to rubber, silk and cotton show the greatest decline in price. In 1929, the purchaser of silk received 64 per cent more goods for each dollar than in 1923; in 1932, the price had fallen still further, and the purchaser received over five times the amount of goods for the same amount of money that he would have received in 1923. In 1929, the seller of silk got 61 cents as compared with a dollar in 1923, and in 1932 he got only 19 cents.

"The least change has taken place in the case of cattle, the chart indexes being based on the price of 'good to choice' steers in the Chicago market. In 1932, the buyer gets 29 per cent more cattle for his money than he would have in 1923, but the man who sells the same cattle gets 22 per cent less money than in 1923.

"The situation was reversed, in regard to cattle, in 1929, when the buyer received 26 per cent less cattle for his money than he did in 1923, while the seller received 36 per cent more money for the same weight of steers. Hogs, corn, copper, wheat and petroleum showed a similar price advance in 1929 over 1923."

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. sur af chgs | $2,438 | $296,222 |
| 9 mos def af chgs | 15,452,211 | *4,742,669 |
| *Surplus. | | |

**LEHIGH VALLEY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. def af chgs | $364,039 | $373,215 |
| 9 mos def af chgs | 3,999,927 | 1,865,919 |

**PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. surp aft chgs | $114,283 | $198,621 |
| 9 mos surp aft chgs | 834,060 | 2,198,670 |

**RUTLAND RAILROAD**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. sur af chgs | $14,835 | $27,642 |
| 9 mos def af chgs | 10,922 | 48,857 |

**MUST PAY GERMANY IN CASH**

BERLIN, Nov. 8—Payment by foreign purchasers of German goods with German securities, instead of cash, has been banned. Exception is made in case of exports to a country having exchange restrictions. Consent of German exchange office is necessary in such cases. The decree has been brought about by extensive trading in German securities in recent months for foreign account, although these transactions are mostly forbidden.

**COMMODITY PRICE INDEX OFF**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—For the eighth consecutive week wholesale commodity prices were again lower for the week ended Nov. 5 as reported by the National Fertilizer Association. The general index number of the association declined from 60.3 to 59.9, a loss of four fractional points. A month ago the index number stood at 60.9 and a year ago at 67.8.

**OIL PRODUCTION GAINS**

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 8 (AP)—Increases in Texas offset reductions in other oil fields of the United States sufficiently to bring total production up 4876 barrels in the daily average last week, the Oil and Gas Journal reports. Total daily average production was 2,097,364 barrels as compared with 2,092,488 barrels the preceding week.

**LINCOLN MOTOR INCREASE**

DETROIT, Nov. 8—Retail sales of Lincoln motor cars in October recorded the largest monthly total since June, the Lincoln Motor Company reported. The month's total of retail deliveries represented an increase of 32.4 per cent over October, 1931, and exceeded the totals for September, August and July of this year.

**LEHIGH VALLEY DEFICIT**

Lehigh Valley Railroad's deficit after taxes and charges for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $2,035,620 compared with a deficit of $1,238,975 in the September quarter of 1931.

# MIDDLE WEST TRADE QUIET AND UNEVEN

## Business Men Cautious Over Election and Wait for Developments

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Business men of the middle West moved cautiously during the two weeks preceding election. This period, including also the time when a seasonal slump in many lines becomes apparent, saw a rather mixed trend of affairs.

The picture is not gloomy, however, as scattered reports of improvement continue to come in. In the Chicago area, for example, electric power output, now one of the leading barometers of business, went to a new peak last week, although the significance of this is rather indefinite, as the period covered included unusually dark days.

Somewhat cooler weather throughout the middle West proved a slight stimulant to the retail distribution of winter goods, although this was offset by recessions in other merchandise. This indicates that only necessities were being bought, buyers of other articles said to be withholding purchases pending election. A decline in the volume of goods moved at wholesale was attributed to the same cause.

Steel production in the Chicago district has remained sluggish, although betterment was reported in other sections of the country. Automobile production is still disappointing. Radio production continues to advance in preparation for holiday trade. Based on usual experience, this activity should begin to taper off about the end of November, and come to a near standstill by the middle of December.

Freight car loading of carriers operating in this area turned downward last week, apparently having reached their seasonal peak about Oct. 15.

The preëlection unsettlement has been more apparent in the security markets than elsewhere, although the action of the exchanges has been satisfactory in view of this uncertainty and the severe declines recorded by commodity prices. As one experienced broker put it, "The wonder is, that the stock market has not smashed under the weight of adverse influences it has had to combat."

Interest in the Chicago exchange has been at nearly the lowest ebb on record. Prices drifted gently lower for several days with activity at a minimum. Late last week, however, a substantial rally got under way.

## BETTER INTEREST RATES WILL HELP LONG-TERM BONDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—While the market for long-term bonds has not yet improved sufficiently to justify the United States Treasury in attempting huge government flotations at this time, some Wall Street bankers hold the recent improvement in interest rates presages a possible return of suitable market conditions.

In recent years, the strong demand by banks for short-term government securities, with highly liquid qualifications, has stimulated the offerings by the Treasury of short-term bills, certificates and notes. Nevertheless, interest rates have dwindled to unprofitable levels on that type of investment, and once the national budget is balanced, or some assurance is given that early balancing can be contemplated, some bankers contend that long-term government financing again may be in order.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 101 leading American cities in the last year have been heavy buyers of short-term Treasury securities. As of Oct. 26, their holdings aggregated $5,298,000,000, an increase of $1,165,000,000 or 28 per cent over their total holdings the year previous.

A review of prospective maturities shows that $2,084,288,000 of Treasury notes, certificates and bills will have to be refunded before next March 4.

Before the end of the fiscal year, on June 30, 1933, the Government will be obliged to take care of $3,669,823,000 maturing notes, certificates and bills.

## MARKETS AT A GLANCE

*By the Associated Press*

**FOREIGN**

London—Trading was more cheerful on the stock exchange despite the decline in gilt-edged securities caused by profit-taking. Industrials, speculative issues, gold mining shares and oils were actively firm. Transatlantic issues started well on favorable overnight Wall Street reports but slackened somewhat later pending the outcome of the election. The closing was steady.

Paris—After an opening influenced favorably by better foreign news, prices on the Bourse retrograded. Rentes were irregular while international issues were dealt in hesitatingly. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—With traders more hopeful toward a subsiding of the internal political activity here, prices moved upward causing a shortage of offerings. The closing was strong.

**STOCK VALUATIONS DROP**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The market value of all shares listed on the New York stock exchange dropped more than $3,000,000,000 in October. Total valuation on Nov. 1 was $23,440,661,828, the exchange reported today, comparing with $26,734,828,668 on Oct. 1. The average market value Nov. 1 was $17.88 a share, compared with $20.39 on the earlier date. Borrowings by member firms against collateral on Nov. 1, were 1.39 per cent of the market value compared with the Oct. 1 loan ratio of 1.42 per cent.

**FRASER COS., LTD., ISSUE**

MONTREAL, Nov. 8—Stockholders of Fraser Companies, Ltd., at a special meeting in Edmonston, N. B., took steps putting into effect reorganization plan sanctioning creation of $2,000,000 6 per cent prior lien bond issue to rank ahead of present first mortgage bonds and authorizing increase in first mortgage bond issue to $15,000,000 from $10,000,000.

**COTTON CROP ESTIMATES**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8—Procter & Gamble Company estimates a cotton crop of 10,975,000 bales, based on Nov. 1 condition. Yield per acre is estimated at 143.4 pounds. As of Oct. 1 the company estimated a crop at 10,750,000 bales and yield at 140.4 pounds.

**PET MILK CO. PROFIT**

Pet Milk Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $160,451 after charges and taxes, compared with $358,285 in September quarter of 1931.

## A WINDOW in WALL STREET

*Farmers' Buying Power*

JUST how farmers' buying power, which is said to have dropped $11,000,000,000 from 1930, is to be increased has not yet been satisfactorily explained by economists. So long as America produces more wheat than can be consumed in the country and so long as other countries are increasing their production, experts hold out little hope of much price recovery.

* * *

Last year United States and Canada had an exportable surplus of 709,000,000 bushels of wheat, almost enough to take care of the entire world's import needs without reckoning Argentina, Australia or Russia. This year with wheat output of North America estimated at 1,683,000,000 bushels or 26,000,000 bushels more than last season, and with gains in Argentine and Australian production more than offsetting Russian decline, the burdensome carryover will undoubtedly be larger next year than this year.

* * *

The Alexander Hamilton Institute places the surplus to be carried over into next year at fully 400,000,000 bushels. United States farmers, moreover, are at a disadvantage compared with Canadian farmers, since Canadian wheat normally commands a 6-cent premium over prices at Chicago because of superior qualities. Then, too, producers in Canada were recently given a 6-cent preference at the Ottawa Economic Conference. In addition, the average yield per acre in Canada this year was 17 bushels, compared with 12.9 bushels in the United States.

* * *

Facing these facts, political promises to raise the farmer's purchasing power without explaining the modus operandi are of course nothing more than "hot air." Prices will generally go down when per capita output goes up.

*The Directing Force*

That the old law of supply and demand still functions is the belief of many industrial leaders, though they admit legal restrictions interfere. One of these executives is the chairman of the big Shell Transport & Trading Company, Ltd., Lord Bearsted, who has been visiting the United States. He says we are getting away from pleasant industrial fancies and have begun to acknowledge the necessity of trying to reconstitute the oil industry, shaping it to present demands, rather than to present supply." No matter what we do, he asserts, we cannot get around the basic law of supply and demand. And the way out is adjusting supply to demand. Demand, which is truly the expression of desire or need, is the directing force of the world's productive and distributive activities.

*That Trade Balance*

There is one thing which does not appear to have been emphasized enough in the talk of international trade, and that is, a country such as the United States can increase its exports only by increasing its imports, unless it is willing to continue lending money to other countries, so that they can buy our goods. We apparently have ceased lending them funds. Either then we must reverse our policy and buy their bonds or welcome more imports. The trouble is, we have for decades talked of the "favorable balance of trade." A trade balance cannot be "favorable" indefinitely. The other nations cannot find enough gold with which to pay us. From now on it would seem as if an "unfavorable" balance of trade would foster better international trade relations. We have enough unused gold. The rest of the world, except France, has not. Mutual tariff concessions, which would provide benefits to the countries concerned, appear to have something in their favor. The trend of enlightened economic thought is against a "self-contained" trade policy.

G. R. E.

## BIG INCREASE IN OCTOBER COTTON CONSUMPTION TOTAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—New York Cotton Exchange Service advises that with mill activity in the United States holding at the high level reached on the sharp upturn during summer and early fall, and with spinning operations in Europe at a substantially increased rate, it becomes evident that world consumption of American cotton in October was much higher than in the corresponding month last year.

While only general indications are in hand at this time it seems probable that consumption last month totaled more than 1,200,000 bales, compared with 1,044,000 bales in October, 1931.

If later advices confirm these indications, the service says total consumption for the first quarter of the season will be in the neighborhood of 3,350,000 bales, compared with 2,996,000 consumed in the like quarter of last year. Increase in the three months would be about 350,000 bales.

## CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

G. F. MURPHY CO.

| | 1932 | 1931 | Dec. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| October sales | $1,620,267 | $1,715,305 | 5.5 |
| 10 months | 14,079,720 | 14,660,983 | 3.9 |

**LANDING FIELDS IN CANADA**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—A chain of aviation landing fields across Canada is being planned by the Dominion's Department of National Defense, and survey parties are now at work establishing sites for the proposed fields, the Commerce Department is informed. These fields will serve for emergency landings along stretches where such facilities do not now exist.

**TRADE WITH FAR EAST OFF**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Trade of the United States with the Far East in September totaled $48,204,000, compared with $76,230,000 in September, 1931, off about 37 per cent. Imports were $27,039,000, off $14,245,000, or 41 per cent from September last year. Exports totaled $21,165,000, off $13,781,000, or 39 per cent.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL DEFICIT**

New York Central's deficit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $4,401,062 after taxes and charges, compared with a surplus of $225,366 in the third quarter of 1931.

# LOWER PRICES CUT NATIONAL DAIRY PROFITS

## Cool Summer Affects Sales but Company Will Easily Meet Dividend

Although summer earnings of National Dairy Products Corporation were materially below 1931, due to the cool summer and decline in ice cream sales and prices, profits in July and August were nevertheless sufficiently above the monthly average in the first half to indicate the full dividend will be more than covered by the end of the year.

In 1931 National earned $21,765,539 or $3.47 a share, of which $1.79 was earned in the final half.

The decline in earnings this year has been primarily due to decline in dollar volume on generally lower prices of commodities. Cheese and butter, for example, are still close to record low prices. Milk prices also were reduced during the year from 1931 levels, and ice cream prices have been reduced.

The cool summer, lower prices and decreased public buying power have all been factors in the decreased showing. In any large distributing business lower dollar volume inevitably results in squeezing a margin of profit since it is difficult to cut labor expenses enough to make up for lower gross income from lower prices.

Thus, although National Dairy has reduced its labor expense so far this year about $4,000,000, the percentage of labor in the cost of delivering milk has increased enough to reduce materially the per cent of profit on sales.

Poundage sold has been well maintained, and in some divisions has been running ahead of a year ago, but cost of distributing the lower-priced products has been proportionately higher, reducing the margin of profit on sales.

The same factors which curtailed ice cream consumption had adverse effect on cheese and butter prices by increasing the cream surplus not needed for ice cream, which must go into butter and cheese if not used in other ways.

National Dairy has maintained usual charges for depreciation so far this year, although expenditures for advertising and maintenance have been somewhat lower. Current assets position shows no material change, with a ratio of about 3½ to 1. There are no bank loans.

The management feels there is a gradual improvement ahead.

## PACKER HIDE SALES SUBSTANTIAL, WITH PRICES MAINTAINED

Sales of packer hides in the last week totaled about 160,000, with two of the larger tanners purchasing each one-third of that total at prices about the same as prevailed the preceding week. It is estimated that the "big four" packers have disposed of 600,000 hides since Oct. 25, leaving in stock about 400,000 prime hides. Buyers feel that prices will now hold steady for some time.

The calfskin market at Chicago was quiet. Sales of 8-10s were booked at 7½c and 10-15s at 8¾c. Late pull-offs of 9½ to 15 skins are offered at 10½c. City kip is inactive, with October stocks offered at 7½c. Choice lots of packer kip

# GOPHERS AND BADGERS MEET

## Minnesota vs. Wisconsin in Most Important Big Ten Football Game

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

| | W | T | L | Pts. For | Pts. Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Purdue | 3 | 1 | 0 | 58 | 13 | 1.000 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 13 | .667 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 26 | .667 |
| Ohio State | 1 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 34 | .500 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 57 | .333 |
| Indiana | 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 27 | .333 |
| Northwestern | 1 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 49 | .250 |
| Illinois | 1 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 85 | .250 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 67 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Minnesota and Wisconsin, meeting on the latter's gridiron in one of the biggest traditional games, claim the spotlight in the Big Ten football championship race this week-end. Each has won two and lost one, while Wisconsin was also tied, in previous title games, and they are in line for high league honors.

Michigan, which leads the race with four straight victories as a result of defeating Indiana, 7 to 0, takes on Chicago, which was a heavy loser last week. Purdue scored its third victory, a 37-to-0 count over Chicago, and goes to Iowa this Saturday for what promises to be another triumph of the same kind.

Indiana and Illinois clash at Champaign, and this indicates a close contest. Both were losers last week. Ohio State, which at last found out how to score, as well as defend, takes on Pennsylvania, while Northwestern, which can't click consistently, visits Notre Dame.

**Minnesota Gets Going**

Minnesota got its scoring machine working in a 26-to-0 victory over Mississippi. The powerful Gopher line enabled the backs to gain easily on plunges and end runs, and there was no need for trickery. Jack A. Manders '33, fullback, scored three touchdowns and the new star halfback, F. L. Lund '35, swept the ends for many brilliant gains. Reserves got a good workout, so the Gophers should be in splendid shape for Wisconsin.

The Badgers proved unexpectedly strong in defeating Illinois, 20 to 12. H. C. Smith '34, fullback; J. P. Linfor '34, halfback, and M. M. Peterson '35 were effective runners and plungers in long advances, and passes were used in scoring. A forward lateral combination brought the Badgers' first touchdown, Smith to J. B. Schneller '33, end, to G. S. Kabat '33, guard, the latter scoring. Schneller, whose excellent punting was a feature in the victory, counted the second touchdown on a pass. This play indicates Minnesota must be prepared for a brilliant aerial game. Last year the Gophers defeated the Badgers, 14 to 0.

It seems only a question of the size of the score for Michigan against Chicago unless the Maroons can muster more power than they showed against Purdue. Michigan was held to a 7-to-0 win by Indiana, a team defeated by Chicago, but this means almost nothing now. Michigan is a well-balanced, versatile eleven, with plenty of good reserves and a line as powerful as any in the Conference. Harry L. Newman '33, quarterback, scored the lone touchdown; he tried to throw a pass from midfield, found his receivers covered, and ran 35 yards. On the next play he plunged over the goal. The Wolverines defeated the Maroons last year, 13 to 7.

**Chicago Has Chances**

Chicago had two early chances to score against Purdue, but neglected to vary the attack near the goal, and for the rest of the game the Maroons spent most of their time chasing Old Gold and Black rainbows all over the field. The Boilermakers used substitutes liberally and Chicago was so disorganized that Purdue substitutes gained as easily as the regulars.

Purdue, with one of the most powerful forward walls the "Big Ten" has seen in years, should have little trouble with Iowa, though the Hawkeyes gave Nebraska unexpected opposition in losing 14 to 13. The fleet Purdue halfbacks, Duane Purvis '35, and F. J. Hecker '34, made two touchdowns each against Chicago, while the end, Paul Moss '33, and the fullback, Roy Horstman, made one each.

Iowa staged a great rally against Nebraska, scoring two touchdowns in five minutes late in the fourth quarter. A tie score was prevented by an Iowa lineman, caught holding on the successful try for point after touchdown, and the second effort failed. J. R. Laws '33, kicked after points, while V. O. Dickerson '33, end and G. E. Teyro '35, quarterback, scored the touchdowns.

**Illinois Scares Wisconsin**

Illinois gave Wisconsin a bad scare when G. I. Berry '33, quarterback, aided by the superb blocking of H. J. Walser '3 , fullback, dashed 87 yards on the first play from scrimmage. Walser plunged the last three yards for the touchdown. Berry was a frequent threat with his running and passing, and Frank Froschauer '35 proved another star back. It is a question of lines at Indiana, as the Hoosiers also have some brilliant and versatile backs who can get results if the forward wall enables them to get started. Last year in a charity tourney Indiana defeated Illinois, 8 to 4, counting first downs.

Ohio State showed Northwestern the powerful line that held several strong teams to tie scores and the Buckeye attack got working right for the first time in a big game. Buckeye passes and power plays put over two touchdowns in irresistible marches, and the punting of L. G. Hinchman '33, halfback, put the Wildcats into bad holes. The first touchdowns were made by Hinchman and M. T. Oliphant '34, substitute quarterback, and the third came on a Northwestern punt, blocked behind the goal, and secured by Max Padlow '35, substitute end. The Buckeyes will need all their power against Pennsylvania, which lost, 19 to 12, to Pittsburgh.

Northwestern, after the 67-yard touchdown dash by E. J. Rentner '33, halfback, appeared somewhat unstrung. The Wildcats made long gains at times but marches were halted by fumbles. It looked as though the backs, discouraged by a line not as strong as customary, lost enthusiasm. Maybe they were saving themselves for Notre Dame, whom they played to a scoreless tie last season. Notre Dame got back into its stride by defeating Kansas 24 to 6 last week.

## BOSTON HOCKEY CLUB HAS FIRST PRACTICE

The Boston Hockey Club pried the lid off of amateur hockey in the city of Boston Monday evening, when it held its first practice session of the season at the Arena. Sixty-three candidates reported to Bob Nelson, star forward of the sextet, who is to act as captain and coach. The club will hold semiweekly workouts, and the squad will be selected for uniforms in about two weeks.

The Hockey Club may open its season Dec. 7 at the Boston Arena, but that is not certain. The first scheduled game at the present time is with Yale, to be played Dec. 10 at New Haven. A two-game series in Lewiston, Maine, is in prospect, and also a second game with Yale.

Two amateur hockey leagues may be formed within a short time to give the young ice stars of New England and vicinity every chance to develop, perhaps to the professional stage. One, it is hoped, will be a Greater Boston League and the other a Northeastern circuit, in which the other teams will be Rhode Island Scarlets, Bronx, New Haven, Westchester and Springfield. Anyone interested in the formation of either of these circuits should communicate with William Flynn at the Arena.

## ELI QUINTET OPENS SEASON WITH ALUMNI

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8—The Yale varsity basketball team will play 22 games this winter, according to the schedule announced last night. Thirteen of these contests will be played at New Haven, in the new Payne Whitney Gymnasium. The schedule follows:

Dec. 10—Alumni; 13—Providence; 17—Fordham at New York.

Jan. 7—Seventh Regiment at New York; 10—Massachusetts State; 13—Boston University; 16—Dartmouth; 21—Williams at Williamstown; 24 — Pennsylvania; 28—Cornell at Ithaca; 31—New York University.

Feb. 4—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 7—Columbia; 11—Dartmouth at Hanover; 14—Princeton; 17—Columbia at New York; 22—Princeton at Princeton; 24—Pennsylvania Military Academy; 23—Brown.

March 4—Cornell; 7—Manhattan; 1—Harvard at Cambridge.

**PENN FIVE OPENS DEC. 10**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team will play 19 games during the coming season. The schedule: Dec. 10—Haverford; 14—Swarthmore; 17—Pennsylvania A. C. Jan. 7—Pennsylvania State; 11—At Princeton; 14—Dartmouth; 18—At United States Military; 21—United States Naval Academy; 24—At Yale; 28—Syracuse. Feb. 4—Pennsylvania; 11—At Cornell; 13—At Columbia; 18—Notre Dame; 22—Cornell; 25—St. Joseph's; 27—At Dartmouth. March 4—Columbia; 11—Princeton.

**RANGERS DEFEAT SPRINGFIELD 2-1**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8—New York Rangers defeated Springfield Indians in an exhibition hockey game here last night by a score of 2 to 1. Cecil Dillon, former Springfield player, scored both goals for Rangers on assists from Babe Siebert and Carl Voss. Dutch Gainor scored Springfield's only goal on an assist from Asmundson. The game may prove costly to Springfield, for Wilf Starr, brilliant right winger, met with a mishap during play that may keep him out of hockey for a time.

**PLANS WINTER LEAGUE**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Joe Engel, president of the Chattanooga Lookouts, Southern Association baseball champions, announced here recently he is considering tentative plans for formation of a winter baseball training league in southern Florida. Engel said he had been promised support for the proposed winter circuit by the mayors of four Florida cities. All that is necessary for the plans to go through, Engel said, is to find three other clubs willing to go in with his Lookouts on the deal.

**WORLD'S RICHEST TOURNEY**

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 8 (AP)—The $10,000 Miami-Biltmore open golf tournament to be played here Nov. 27, 28 and 29 will be the world's richest golf tournament. This became known recently upon receipt of word by tournament officials from the professional golfers' association that the purse of the Agua Caliente open Jan 11 to 14 had been slashed to $7500. The latter was worth $15,000 last winter.

**VAN PATTEN IS PRESIDENT**

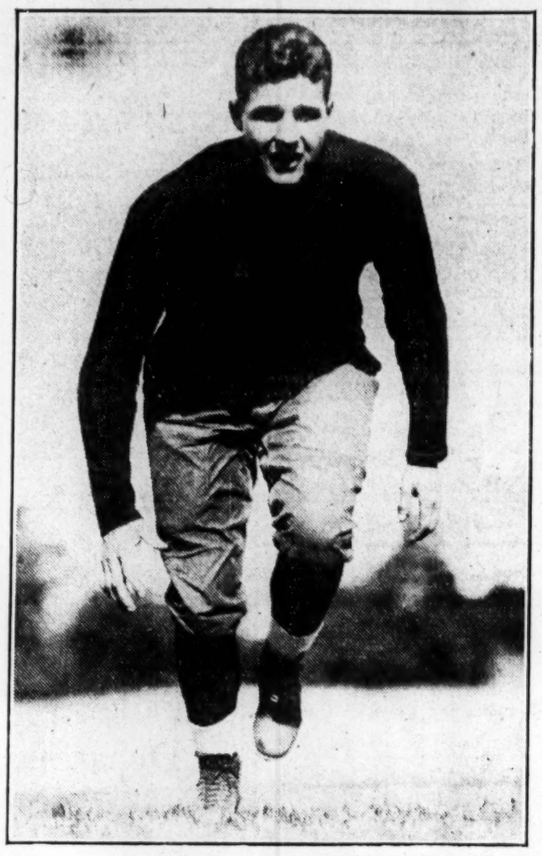
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8—The Southern Pacific branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States recently held its annual meeting here and elected Seth Van Patten president. Patten, who succeeds Leslie A. Henry, holder of the office for four years, was elected by a majority of 41 to 26.

**COLLECT $3615 FOR UNEMPLOYED**

The Harvard Student Council announced yesterday that the amount of money collected for the unemployed between the halves of the Harvard-West Point game Saturday was $3615. It has been turned over to President A. Lawrence Lowell of the university for distribution.

## *A Big Ten Conference Leader*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. JOHN W. OEHLER '33
Purdue University Football Team.

# HOME-BRED SIX ON OTTAWA ICE

## Coach Denneny Has Lined Up Good Hockey Team for Senators' Return

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Ottawa, once the capital of hockey, sends a home-bred team back to the National Hockey League wars this year after a 12-months absence with hopes for success intrusted equally to experienced veterans and speedy recruits.

Coach Cy Denneny, old in the ways of hockey, had a difficult task in whipping together a new team from the regulars recalled from other clubs and a likely group of fast but inexperienced rookies, but pre-season practice has indicated a fast, well-balanced squad.

The first attacking wave probably will consist of little Cooney Weiland, bought from Boston, Frankie Finnigan, who helped Toronto win the Stanley Cup last year, and Hec Kilrea, one of the speediest men in hockey.

Relieving this group will be Danny Cox, stick-handling star from Port Arthur's 1926 Allan Cup winners, Wally Kilrea, brother of Hec, and Bill Touhey, the veteran wingman. The third attacking force probably will be made up of Syd Howe, last year with Syracuse, Bert McInenly and Gus Forslund, a recruit from Duluth.

Two cagey veterans and a pair of powerfully built youngsters will form the defense forces, Alex Smith and Leo Bourgeault probably carrying most of the burden. Ready to relieve the veterans will be Harold Starr and Allan Shields, both of whom played in the National League last year and who are big and fast.

Alex Connell, captain of the Senators, again will be in the nets. He spent last year on loan to Detroit.

Nine of these 14 players learned their hockey in Canada and large crowds have been turning out for practice to cheer them—evidence of a renewed interest in hockey here.

Denneny still is looking for further talent and before the season is very old he may present an altered lineup. As it stands, however, the team appears well able to take care of itself in the league and if the boys start "clicking" right at the start no changes will be made.

**SCOVILLE AND GREENWOOD WIN**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Frank Scoville of Buffalo, the 1931 winner, captured his opening match in the eastern sectional three-cushion billiard tournament at Dwyer's last night, defeating James Beecher, also of Buffalo, 50 to 25 in 42 innings. Scoville's high run was 6. Beecher's 5. Scoville's victory established him at the top of the standing along with William Greenwood of Pittsburgh and Jose Chamaco of New York. Greenwood won the first match of the tournament yesterday when he defeated Beecher, 50 to 25 in 42 innings, making a high run of 6 to a high run of 3 for the loser.

**BOUCHER SIGNS CONTRACT**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Frank Boucher, star center of the New York Rangers, who has been holding out against a decrease in salary, yesterday reached an agreement with Col. John S. Hammond, signed a contract and left to join the team at Springfield, Mass. The signing of Boucher keeps intact the Rangers' famous front line of the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, and Boucher. They have played together seven consecutive years.

## Mexico Takes Steps To Develop Sports

*By the Associated Press*

Mexico City, Nov. 8

A NATIONAL athletic federation, dedicated to the task of developing sports in Mexico, has been formed here under the sponsorship of President Abelardo Rodriguez.

Representatives of every governmental department and of all branches of athletics met last night to organize the federation. Committees were named to enlist support of all athletic and sport clubs so that the federation can begin to function within a fortnight.

The meeting, presided over by Gen. Joaquin Amaro, was the result of a recently expressed desire of President Rodriguez that steps be taken nationally to develop sports in this country.

# JELLISON WINS VARSITY RACE

## New Hampshire Harriers Take Both Team Titles in N. E. I. A. A. Meet

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDINGS

VARSITY RACE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10— 31 |
| Bowdoin | 11 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 26— 92 |
| Maine | 3 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 30— 94 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | 14 | 29 | 31 | 48—149 |
| Springfield | 4 | 21 | 33 | 44 | 47—149 |
| M. I. T. | 12 | 22 | 28 | 45 | 50—157 |
| Bates | 1 | 19 | 32 | 51 | 55—158 |
| Northeastern | 16 | 27 | 36 | 39 | 43—161 |
| Tufts | 35 | 37 | 38 | 42 | 46—198 |
| Wesleyan | 58 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 72—322 |
| Mass State | 9 | 66 | 67 | 70 | |

FRESHMAN RACE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5— 15 |
| Northeastern | 11 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 28— 97 |
| Mass State | 7 | 8 | 17 | 33 | 38—105 |
| Tufts | 10 | 15 | 27 | 29 | 32—113 |
| M. I. T. | 13 | 18 | 19 | 34 | 39—123 |
| Maine | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 33—127 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | 14 | 29 | 31 | 48—129 |
| Springfield | 31 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 51—203 |

Running into the teeth of a driving rain Monday over the Franklin Park cross-country course of five miles, Russell E. Jellison of Everett, Mass., Bates College senior, shared honors of the day with University of New Hampshire's harriers when he won the individual championship and the New Hampshire squad carried off the team title in the twentieth Intercollegiate Athletic Association varsity competition. The individual freshman title was won by David K. Webster of the University of New Hampshire. The New Hampshire first-year runners also took the team title, running over a three-mile course.

Jellison's time over the muddy course was 28m. 19 4-5s., fast time for such conditions, and less than a minute over the record of 27m. 28 1-5s., set in 1930. The winner was closely followed over the finish line by Henry F. Raduazo, New Hampshire '34. Kenneth D. Black, University of Maine '35, placed third, but New Hampshire placed five runners among the first 10 finishers and won the team title by a wide margin. New Hampshire scored 31 points in the varsity race. Its nearest rival, Bowdoin College, scored 92. Maine was third with 94. Rhode Island State College placed fourth with 129, placing one runner in the first 10—Arthur Arnold. Howard P. Gibbs '33 of the International Y. M. C. A. College in Springfield placed fourth, but his team made fifth place in the final standing with 149 points.

The New Hampshire freshmen won the team title with a perfect score—15. Northeastern University placed second with 97 points. Massachusetts State College was third with 105 and Tufts placed fourth with 113. The leading finishers in the varsity and freshman races follow:

VARSITY RACE, FIVE MILES

| | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| 1—Russell E. Jellison, Bates | 28 | 19⅘ |
| 2—Henry F. Raduazo, N. Hamp. | 28 | 25 |
| 3—Kenneth D. Black, Maine | 28 | 50 |
| 4—Howard P. Gibbs, Springfield | 28 | 54 |
| 5—William G. Andbergh, N. Hamp. | 29 | 3 |
| 6—Theodore E. Darling, N. Hamp. | 29 | 7 |
| 7—Arthur Arnold, R. I. State | 29 | 9 |
| 8—Elton R. Glover, N. Hampshire | 29 | 10 |
| 9—David W. Caird, Mass. State | 29 | 11 |
| 10—William F. Benedict, N. Hamp. | 29 | 12 |
| 11—Frederick W. Burton, Bowdoin | 29 | 14 |
| 12—Charles W. Hall, Tech | 29 | 16 |
| 13—Elmer Hutchinson, Bowdoin | 29 | 17½ |
| 14—Marcus Cotter, R. I. State | 29 | 17⅞ |
| 15—Howard N. Rines, N. Hampshire | 29 | 21 |
| 16—George Lamb, Northeastern | 29 | 23 |
| 17—David Morris, Bowdoin | 29 | 25 |
| 18—Russell W. Shaw, Maine | 29 | 33 |
| 19—Robert M. Butler, Bates | 29 | 36 |
| 20—Harry E. Booth, Maine | 29 | 37 |

FRESHMAN RACE, THREE MILES

1—David K. Webster, New Hampshire, 17m. 44 2-5s.; 2—Alexander MacLean, New Hampshire; 3—Thomas Mathews, New Hampshire; 4—Charles Marlak, New Hampshire; 5—Alvah Tinker, New Hampshire; 6—Walter Fairchild, Rhode Island State College; 7—Karl Dunker, Massachusetts State College; 8—Raymond Proctor, Massachusetts State College; 9—William Norton, New Hampshire; 10—William Wood, Tufts.

## WIRELESS TO FIND FOOD FOR JOBLESS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Southern California's unemployed have determined to use truly modern means in solving their problems, which they find are largely problems of distribution. Many communities produce perishable food products which call for immediate use. The jobless have had access to the surplus of such products, but under conditions which provide a diet of peaches in one section, potatoes in another and oranges in still another.

Mr. William Ruddiman, president of the Santa Ana Unemployed Association, has worked out a plan designed to use amateur wireless stations to effect distribution. One of the difficulties in providing a variety of food for the various depots has been that of locating supplies immediately available. The plan of communication covers the entire State, and is expected to place a great variety of foodstuffs at the disposal of the needy.

**VICTORY IN PROSPECT FOR M. C. C.**

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 8 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday had victory by a full innings in prospect as they dismissed South Australia for 290 runs in the latter's first innings and had taken two wickets for 106 runs in the Australian second innings. Marylebone scored 634 for nine declared in their first. The day's play was featured by the stand of Richardson for 134 runs for South Australia. Other Aussie wickets fell rather easily. M. C. C., tuning up for the test match series with Australia for the famous "Ashes," has had to be content with a draw in its two previous matches.

**PHILLIES PRESIDENT RESIGNS**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Lewis C. Ruch, whose team-strengthening policies lifted the Phillies from the National League baseball cellar to the first division in two years, resigned yesterday as president of the club. The board of directors unanimously elected Gerald P. Nugent as Ruch's successor. The new president announced he would retain his position as business manager of the Phillies, a post he has held for the last seven years.

**LAMB OUT FOR THREE WEEKS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUEBEC, Nov. 8—Joe Lamb, right wing secured from Ottawa in the Welland deal, will be lost to the Boston Bruins for a period of about three weeks due to a mishap here yesterday. Lamb immediately left for Boston, where he will continue to skate for conditioning until ready for action again. The rest of the Bruins are in excellent condition for the opening of the National Hockey League at Toronto Nov. 10.

**ENGLISH SIX TRIUMPHS**

PURLEY, Eng., Nov. 8 (By Canadian Press)—England defeated Germany, 2 to 1, in an international hockey match last night. England lost the first game of the series played Sunday night, 4 to 2.

**ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.**

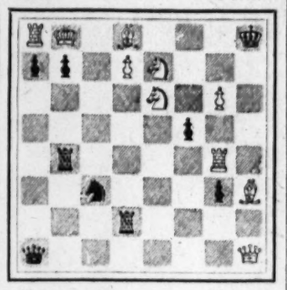
Art Metal Construction Company and its subsidiary, Post Index Company, Inc., for the quarter ended Sept. 30 report net loss of $110,416 after charges, etc., compared with a net loss of $130,376 in the September quarter of 1931.

## CHESS.

*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

**PROBLEM NO. 1459**
By H. Lies

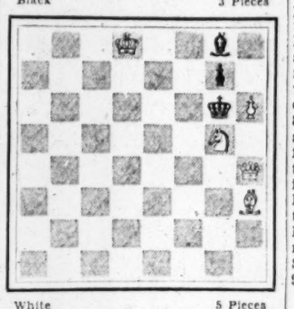
Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Sports Referee, 1932)

**PROBLEM NO. 1460**
By G. Heathcote

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

No. 1456. This problem is an almost unique instance of a prize problem gone wrong. It appears to be diagramed as intended by the author, whose solution 4 R-KK12, falls after Q-KB; 2 QxP, P-Kt6! A "cook," 1 BxP, Q-KB; 2 KtxP, QxKtch; 3 Kt-Q5 mate, thus becomes the only solution and spoils a prize problem. Perhaps the British Chess Federation judges will offer an explanation. We cannot believe that they saw the variations above, and awarded the prize regardless.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1457. | Q-Q | |
| No. 1458. 1. | Q-B8 | K-K4 |
| 2. | P-B4ch | |
| 1. | ——— | PxKt |
| 2. | R-B5ch | |
| 1. | ——— | PxR |
| 2. | R-Q4ch | |
| 1. | ——— | P-K3 |
| 2. | QxKt | |
| 1. | ——— | P-K4 |
| 2. | Kt-B7 | |
| 1. | ——— | P-R4 |
| 2. | R-Kt8ch | |
| 1. | ——— | B-K3 |
| 2. | P-B4 | |
| 1. | ——— | B-B2 (or R2) |
| 2. | KtxB | |
| 1. | ——— | Kt moves |
| 2. | Kt-B4 | |

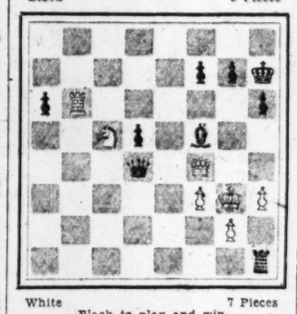
End-Game No. 120. White wins: 1 Q-B7, R-KKt; 2 QxPch, RxQ; 3 R-Q8ch, K-R2; 4 R-R8ch, KxR; 5 R-KR8ch, R-R2; 6 RxR mate.

**END-GAMES**

This position occured in the Burn-Schlechter game, Vienna, 1898. Black wins speedily.

**End-Game No. 121**

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
Black to play and win

**NOTES**

A new chess periodical has just made its bow. It is called The Chess World, is published in Belgium by a Fleming. The first issue contains 61 games, more or less annotated, two theoretical articles, a general article by Spielmann and other short features to fill 47 pages. The algebraic, or continental, notation is used. Although the English and typography are erratic, both will doubtless improve. Modeled on L'Echiquier, this ambitious venture should fill a long-felt need among English-speaking readers, for whom there is now no really comprehensive journal. The subscription rate is 15 belgas, or $2.50, (a slight discrepancy) a year. The editor is H. van der Mast, 130, Rue de la Province, Antwerp, Belg.

Bogoljubow is one of the most erratic masters. He is capable of winning from Alekhine one day, only to lose to a second-rater the next. At Sliac (Czechoslovakia) last June he was in poor form. Although he won as many games as the winners (Flohr and Vidmar), he lost as many as he won. He lost to the first six players, drew with the seventh, was himself eighth, and defeated the six lower ranking. Here is his loss to Flohr:

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE TO QP GAME

| Flohr White | Bogoljubow Black | Flohr White | Bogoljubow Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Kt-Q3 | P-KB4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 16 PxP | PxP |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 | 17 P-B4(b) | P-K5(c) |
| 4 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 18 Kt-B2 | BxKt(d) |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Castles | 19 PxB | KKt-B3 |
| 6 B-K2(a) | QKt-Q2 | 20 P-KKt4 | K-R2 |
| 7 Castles | P-K4 | 21 P-Kt5(e) | |
| 8 P-Q5 | Kt-B4 | | Kt-KKt(f) |
| 9 Kt-Q2 | P-QR4 | 22 K-R | Q-K(g) |
| 10 Q-B2 | B-Kt5 | 23 R-KKt | Q-Kt3 |
| 11 Kt-Kt3 | BxB | 24 PxP | QxP |
| 12 QxB | QKt-Q2 | 25 R-Kt3 | KKt-B3 |
| 13 B-K3 | P-R3 | 26 R-R3 | Resigns |
| 14 Kt-B | Kt-R2 | | |

(a) Anticipating 6 . . . QKt-Q2; 7 Castles, P-K4; 8 P-Q5, Kt-B4, when, were the B at Q3, it would have to be moved or exchanged.

(b) A strong move. White has no fear of the passed KP, for its support, the KBP, can always be exchanged by P-KKt4.

(c) In the light of White's strong threat in P-KKt4, the text is questionable. 17 Q-R5, with QR-K later, is worth considering.

(d) To remove one of the knights bearing on the indirectly weak KP, but the exchange of this strong defensive piece hastens defeat at least.

(e) Probably not anticipated by Black, but much the more forceful line.

(f) After 21 . . . PxP; 22 PxP, Kt-KKt; 23 Q-R5ch, K-Kt2; 24 P-Kt6!!

(g) If 22 . . . PxP; 23 Q-R8ch, K-Kt2; 24 B-Q4ch!

Another Sliac game is filled with attack and counter-attack. Pirc, third-prize winner, here suffered his only defeat in the tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Spielmann White | Pirc Black | Spielmann White | Pirc Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 17 Kt-Q2 | P-KR4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-B3 | 18 Kt-QB4 | Q-R2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 19 P-B3 | PxP(e) |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 20 B-B2 | Kt-K6 |
| 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 21 BxKt | PxB |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP | 22 B-K4(f) | P-Kt5 |
| 7 BxP | P-QKt4 | 23 Kt-Q6ch | BxKt |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QR3 | 24 QxB | PxP(g) |
| 9 P-K4 | P-Kt5(a) | 25 R-B7 | RxPch |
| 10 Kt-K2 | P-B4 | 26 K-R | R-Q |
| 11 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 27 RxB | PxKt |
| 12 Castles | B-Kt2(b) | 28 R-K | R-B7 |
| 13 B-Kt5 | Q-Kt3(c) | 29 RxQ | R-B8ch |
| 14 R-B | P-R3 | 30 K-Kt2 | RxR |
| 15 B-R4 | P-Kt4(d) | 31 B-B6 | Resigns(h) |
| 16 B-Kt3 | R-KKt | | |

(a) Modern Chess Openings considers this stronger than P-B4, the Meran variation, at once.

(b) 12 . . . B-K2 first is more prudent.

(c) Now after 13 . . . B-K2; 14 BxB, QxB, Q3 is weak for Black and may readily be occupied by a white Kt.

(d) An unsound, though interesting, counter-attack which fails because Black's center is weak and both wings are compromised.

(e) 19 . . . R-B or B-K2 is much better. Black's collapse is amazing.

(f) The beginning of the end!

(g) If 24 . . . BxB; 25 R-B7! and if 24 R-QB; 25 RxRch, BxR; 26 R-B!

(h) If 31 . . . R-KKt8ch; simply 32 K-R3.

# *Yakima Park Highway Opens Scenic Wonders to Tourist*

## *Rugged, Snow-Capped Mountains Viewed From Sunrise Point Said to Surpass Natural Grandeurs of Europe*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YAKIMA, Wash.—Opening of Yakima Park at the base of Mt. Rainier this season has brought the wonders of that lofty mountain within easy reach of tourists coming from the east as well as those coming from California through the Pacific Northwest. This is the second large recreational area in Rainier National Park and is just 15 miles off the new Naches Pass Highway, a through road from eastern Washington to the coast.

Yakima park is situated on a high plateau on the northeastern side of the mountain, while Paradise Valley, the long-established recreational area, is on the south side of the mountain. The altitude is 6200 feet, which is 8200 feet below the summit of Mt. Rainier. The elevation being 800 feet higher than Paradise Park and the exposure north, mountain flora is somewhat different from that in the southern park. The tourist may even drive to the timber line and see scores of rare and beautiful alpine flowers not found at lower elevations. The park is 87 miles from Yakima, 263 miles from Spokane, 85 miles from Tacoma and 99 miles from Seattle.

From Naches Pass Highway the side road to Yakima Park winds up the mountain side making a climb of 2475 feet from the White River entrance to Sunrise lodge. At the last switchback the road reaches the crest of Sunrise Ridge, and here a beautiful piece of landscape work has been done in providing an observation point and a parking area. As the ridge is precipitous on either side, the loop is bounded by masonry walls with curbed walks alongside for the convenience of visitors alighting from automobiles.

Tourists have pronounced the mountain scenery viewed from Sunrise Point the most wonderful ever seen and far surpassing anything beheld in European travels. Rugged, snow-capped mountains are in every direction. Close by to the northeast is the jagged crest of the Cascade Mountains, while on a clear day Mt. Adams may be seen far to the south. In the distance to the north rises Mt. Stuart, the highest peak in the Wenatchee Mountains, and still farther to the north is Mt. Baker, while dominating the scene is the huge bulk of Mt. Rainier, which rises to a height of 14,408 feet and covers an area of 100 square miles.

The recreational area is four miles beyond Sunrise Point. Here are grouped behind Sunrise Lodge 275 cabins equipped with modern conveniences, and there are several picnic grounds, each with one or two free kitchens. The layout of the park is sanitary, the water supply coming from Frozen Lake, into which a huge snowbank extended this season.

A few miles to the south of Sunrise Lodge and across White River Gorge is Emmons Glacier, the largest body of ice in continental United States.

From Yakima Park the ascent of Mt. Rainier is made by Steamboat Prow, and this is regarded by experienced mountaineers as the safest route to the summit.

# RADIO NUMBERS WORLD AUDIENCE OF 138,000,000

## 35,500,000 Homes Now Served as Against 12,500,000 in 1926

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—Representing a potential audience of 138,000,000 persons, 34,500,000 homes in the world are provided with information, instruction and entertainment by radio, according to statistical information compiled by the International Broadcasting Union and made public at the World Radio and Telegraphy Congress, in session here.

The homes served by radio are distributed by continents as follows: North America (including Central America), 16,500,000; Europe, 16,000,000; Asia, 1,000,000; South America, 500,000; Australia, 410,000, and Africa, 50,000. In 1926 only 12,500,000 homes of the world were served by broadcasting.

In 1930, last year for which complete figures are available, there were 1105 regular broadcasting stations in the world, 695 of them in North America. In 1926 there were 995 stations in the world. The first broadcasting station to provide a regular program was opened at Montreal in December, 1919.

Capital invested at present in transmitting stations, studios and administrative offices for broadcasting throughout the world is estimated by the International Broadcasting Union to be $80,000,000. Listeners to broadcasting have receiving apparatus, with an aggregate value of about $828,000,000. Money spent annually in actual broadcasting is estimated conservatively as $137,600,000, and of this $78,000,000 is expended in the United States alone.

The popular assumption that the phonograph industry has suffered with the development of broadcasting is erroneous, according to the International Broadcasting Union, which asserts that this industry has grown substantially as a direct result of the radio.

"Not only has the quality of phonograph recording benefited considerably by the adaptation to the phonograph of the technique of microphones, amplifiers and other sensitive electrical devices developed for broadcasting purposes, but the broadcasting of phonograph records has played a very great part in drawing public attention to these advances in phonograph recording, and to the really attractive character of many of the records in existence today," says the Union.

The Union also comments on the prevalent methods of financing broadcasting, citing that in the greater part of Europe, in Japan and in the British Dominions the listener provides the necessary funds, through a licensing system of receiving sets, while in other parts of the world, notably in the United States, South America, France and Spain, the cost of programs is defrayed in the long run by the purchasers of articles advertised over the radio. In Holland broadcasting services are entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions made by the listeners.

The Union has its headquarters at Geneva. The president is Sir Charles D. Carpendale, controller of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

## SALVATION ARMY SECRETARY RETIRES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Ending a career of 39 years' service in the Salvation Army, Col. Andrew W. Crawford of San Francisco, chief secretary of the Army's western division, which embraces 11 states and the Hawaiian Islands, announced his retirement here Sunday. It was announced simultaneously that the Colonel's wife, who also has devoted many years to Salvation Army work, will retire as executive of the Territorial Home League.

Colonel Crawford joined the Army at the age of 17. After serving 10 years in New York, he was transferred to California as a staff captain in 1900. In 1904 he was returned to the East and served in executive capacities in Maine, Georgia and New York. He was elevated to his last position in 1925

# LEAGUE FAVORS NATIONALITY CONVENTION

## Nine States Abstain From Registering Their Votes as Protest

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA—The League of Nations Assembly has adopted the recommendation of the First Commission to ratify the Hague nationality convention.

Nine states—Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Mexico, Poland and Turkey abstained from registering their votes, in protest against what they criticize as an effort to implant in international law a system which upholds inequality of the sexes in national rights.

Representatives of 45,000,000 women have stood squarely behind the demand for the revision or withdrawal of four articles which contain sex discriminations and have demanded a new convention based on equality.

They have not won their cause but they have nevertheless succeeded in securing concessions to their point of view which will hold the door open for the introduction of a new convention or the revision of the present one at some future date.

The report of the proceedings of the First Commission drawn up by M. Rene Cassin of France, contains a clause which will insure the continuation of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality, which was created by the League in 1931.

The resolution passed suggests that states might draft national legislation in correspondence with the demands of women's organizations and calls upon the Secretary-General of the League to keep himself informed as to the progress of states in this direction in order that with the advance of public opinion a new convention based upon sex equality may be drawn up.

## BARGE-RAIL RATE ASKED ON COTTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The American Barge Line Company today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to establish a barge-rail rate on cotton in carloads from Memphis, Tenn., and Arkansas to points in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from 9 to 11 cents per 100 pounds less than the all-rail rate.

The barge line wants to make a rate 10 cents lower than the rail rate from Memphis and 9 to 11 cents lower from points in Arkansas to the various eastern destinations. The cotton would be placed on barges at Memphis and hauled by water to Pittsburgh, whence it would be shipped by rail.


# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

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# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

NEW, popular $1.00 seller; cleans, polishes one operation, autos, furniture. Recommended by hundreds of enthusiastic users; one minute demonstrations get orders. Sample 50c, quantities as low as 30c. Dept. CSM, ONCE OVER, 220 W. 42nd Street, New York.

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition commission; repeats; sample 50c delivered.

### DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

THOSE desiring to know how to enter the hosiery, glove and handbag business in a highly profitable manner, buy lowest cost, sell below store prices, CHARLES, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

### GREETING CARDS

SEND your favorite film or photo for personal Christmas Cards, 4½x3½, with envelopes, 10 for $1.00. ARNOLD PHOTOGRAPHER, 616 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study, 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

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MME. GONNET offers exceptional educational and social advantages for girls over 17 on her "Educational Tour," starting December 1, 1932. Mme. Gonnet is a French Protestant, speaking her own language and Italian perfectly. For further information, MLLE. A. GONNET, Villa Gonnet, Torre Pellice, Turin, Italy, or MRS. L. T. STEVENSON, 121 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

### WANTED

ESTABLISHED factory wants new specialty or novelty articles to manufacture on royalty basis; something made on sewing machines preferred. Address B. B. B. CO., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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### TORONTO
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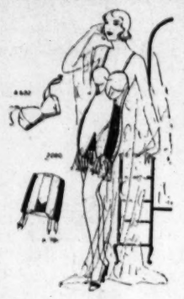

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.*

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 384611.

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Terms from 3½ guineas weekly
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First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian
Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts day and night service. Illustrated brochure from Hector Nicholls, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
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LONDON, 87 Queens Gate, S. W. 7—Guest house with atmosphere of private residence for gentlepeople; good food, constant hot water, gas and coal fires; from 57/6 single. £5 5 0 double. Frobisher 2819.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable private hotel; single from 2 gns; doubles 4 gns. BAYswater 0260.

LONDON — This time, THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square; it's so central; bed breakfast & bath from 8/6; weekly from £3.13.6.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—The Regent Private Residential Hotel; superior board residence; electric lighting, central heating, large garden, 55, 57, 59, Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

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SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science churches; winter terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade—Fully equipped, electric lift, orchestra; central heating; garage, good golf centre. Tel. 4141; Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade (Late Park Rd.)—Central; hot and cold water, electric fires; tariff. Tel. 2737.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Canada Porcupine

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

A FEW pointed remarks, aptly punctuated, have put an end to many an uninvited controversy between the "quill pig" and its adversary. Even the fox, lynx, panther, and wolf, hold a deep respect for "porky's" views on life and liberty. On the other hand, the little porcupine never goes out looking for trouble. Its quills (set loosely in the skin amid soft under fur and very coarse outer fur) are never "shot" out but, when necessary, they can be driven home with powerful strokes of the thick short tail. Needles seem blunt compared with such weapons, and below each point are hundreds of barbs all pointing backward.

Many fanciful stories are told of the destructiveness of this creature, but about the only bother it affords us is traceable to its taste for salt. Ax handles, supply boxes, flooring, and anything else, which contains a trace of salinity succumbs to the rodent teeth of porky. However, many people enjoy its company and purposely spread salt in convenient places to attract the midnight prowler.

Ordinarily, plain food such as the bark and twigs of hemlock, willow, and other trees, make up the daily menu, but like the deer, this animal has a fondness too for water lily pads.

Porcupines are rodents, and have the characteristic chisel-like incisor teeth of the rat, squirrel, beaver, or rabbit. The Canada porcupine ranges over most of the forested regions of eastern Canada and northeastern United States. In the West is found a porky with yellow hair while other varieties are found in Europe and Asia.

Miss M. B. R. of Larchmont, N. Y., writes of her experiences in feeding her feathered flock during the winter. She says she realized the necessity of providing water for them and at first gave it to them in a basin, "but the smaller birds seemed rather doubtful as to the security of standing on the edge of a slippery basin. I thought of a large oven pan which had become obsolete and which proved very satisfactory for the birds and also for the squirrels. They certainly enjoy a drink, too. The starlings have such a time in the water that often I have to fill the pan again at noon, they splash so! I have starlings, woodpeckers, sparrows, wrens, robins, a bluejay, and a large pigeon coming to my feeding station. . . ."

## Worth Knowing

*Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor*

Perhaps the only monument in the world erected to wheat is the monolith at Winnipeg, Canada, marking the mill site where the first shipment of wheat from western Canada was assembled.

## Brevities

**Miami Daily News:** This business of showing songs on movie screens is getting serious. The other evening we distinctly heard some one in the audience singing.

**Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail:** Another form of relief has been realized with cessation of the flow of vacation post cards.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Again, against** (Mrs. E. F. G., who says she often hears the second syllable of these words sounded with *ai* as in *rain*, but that she can find no authority for it)—Only one dictionary (the Encyclopædic) gives the long *a* sound as first choice; the Oxford and the Century list this pronunciation as second choice. *A-gen'* and *a-genst'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *get*) seem to prevail.

**Citrus** (M. B. H., who reports seeing "citrus fruits" in the Monitor)—For years the proper adjective to apply to species of the Citrus genus has been "citrous." Among the New Words in the latest edition of Webster's, however, this note is found: "*Citrus* as an adjective seems to be superseding *citrous*.

**Applicable, inexplicable** (M. B. H., who reports hearing the "plie" accented in these words) — These words, according to the authority accepted by this newspaper, are to be pronounced *ap'lih-ka-b'l* (first *a* as in *at*, *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*) and *in-eks'-plih-ka-b'l* (each *i* short, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

**Golden Text**—Several months ago the call was sent out by this department for the origin of "Golden Rule." Many hints have been supplied, but the question is still open.

H. E. L. of Larchmont, N. Y., offers the following "clue" to the first use of the expression:

> In the Book of Common Prayer published in 1800 (used by the Protestant Episcopal Church), there were provided Biblical texts to be read each Sunday of the year. The Sundays were designated as "First Sunday in Advent," "Second Sunday in Advent," etc., and dated from the Easter Sunday of any particular year.
>
> In order to find Easter till the year 1899, inclusive," a set of tables was provided by which one might calculate the date by use of a "Golden Number" which appeared in a table of "Golden Numbers" further on in the book.
>
> Probably the Book of Common Prayer prior to 1800 used a similar set of "Golden Numbers" to disclose the date of Easter Sunday, which designated the Bible Lesson which was to be read on any specified Sunday.
>
> Without undue strain of the imagination, it is deduced that in time the text to be read came to be called the "Golden Text."

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

### Quotation for Today

*TRUE courage and courtesy always go hand in hand. The bravest men are the most forgiving, and the most anxious to avoid quarrels.*

—THACKERAY

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

18

All we college girls
met in the chemistry
labratory to decide on
whom should be sent to
the Convention of the
Women's Chritian Tem-
perence Union. As I
left I heard a call.
"Why go so soon?" said
the chairman, "we need
your vote.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Hospitality

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Southport, Eng.

HOSPITALITY should be extended to all—not merely to our friends, but also to the strangers who come within our gates.

A carrier's wife was surprised recently to receive a visit from an agent from whom her husband had rented a barn for many years. The agent explained that he had called to tell her husband that he would be unable to lease the barn to him again unless he was prepared to pay increased rent, as a near-by farmer had offered a higher price for it. The woman knew that it would be almost impossible for them to pay a higher rent since she already had to supplement the income by doing washing for other families.

But she was generous and kind-hearted, and instead of being resentful, her first thought was for the agent's comfort. It was a cold day of sleet and snow, and without hesitation she asked him to come in, and as she had just finished baking, she was able to set before him a simple, hot meal which he thoroughly appreciated. He had been out since early morning and had had to visit many places off the beaten track. "You are the first woman to offer me even a warm drink," he said. His clothes soon were dry and he went on his way refreshed and warm.

His parting message was: "Mrs. A—, tell your husband that he can have the barn for as long as he wants it, at the usual rent—we shall not consider the other offer further."

Truly the woman had entertained an angel unawares.

## In Lighter Vein

Cornell Widow

"If one more explorer puts a bow tie on me, I'm gonna scream!"

**Why Bring That Up?**

Salesman: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have here the famous flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double—you can hit it with a hammer—you can twist it—you can—"

Interested Listener: "Say, mister, can you comb your hair with it?"—*Travelers' Beacon.*

**Only One**

The train halted for a moment at the station, and the traveler reached out, called a small boy, and said: "Son, here's 50 cents. Get me a 25-cent sandwich and get one for yourself. Hurry up."

Just as the train pulled out, the boy ran up to the window. "Here's your quarter, mister," he shouted. "They just had one."—*Visitor.*

**Pseudo-Golfer**

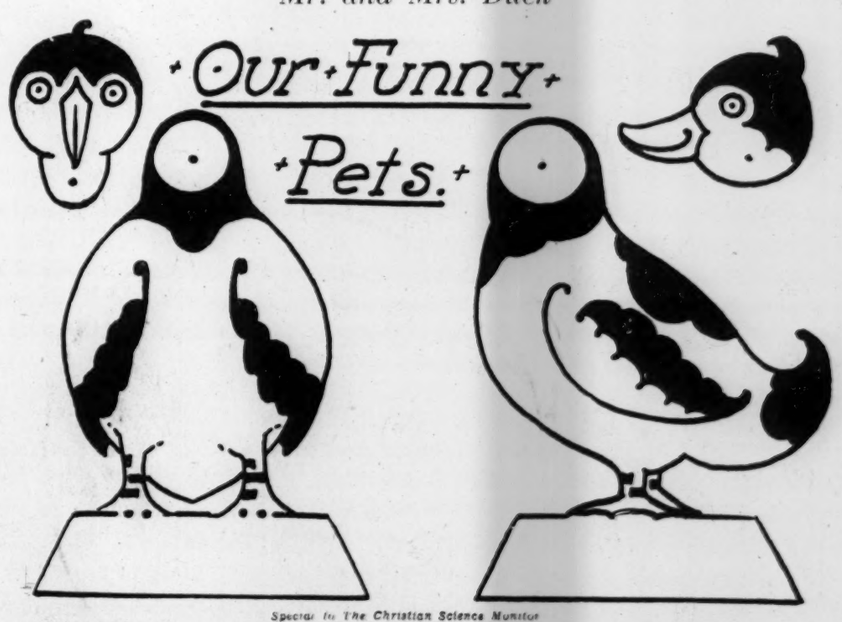
"What did Sandy do when his trousers shrank to his knees?"

"Bought some golf sticks to carry around."

**Most People Use Two**

Mrs. Mulligan: "You must come over to the house some evenin', Mrs. McCarthy, and hear our Molly playin' the piano. She's a wonder at it. She can play it with one hand!"

## Mr. and Mrs. Duck




*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Paste the design of the ducks upon light weight cardboard and press until dry. Then cut out the parts. Fasten the heads to the bodies, at the dots, with small brass paper fasteners. Bend under the bases to make the ducks sit up. Then try bending the heads about and see how many positions you can put them in.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## Hitlerism Ebbs

UPON the shore of German politics Herr Adolf Hitler built his ship—the "Third Reich"—confident that he could launch it upon the rising tide of Fascism. Today he stands upon the bridge. From the mast head his bold swastika flag still flies. But the tide has turned.

On Sunday, Germany went once more to the polls. It raised to some 220,000,000 the total of ballots cast in the last eight months in the effort to clarify its political situation. This fifth election since March left behind many uncertainties. But it did show that the flood of National Socialism has evidently reached its height.

Herr Hitler's loss of 14 per cent of the voters he commanded a brief three months ago still leaves him the leader of Germany's largest party. To his nebulous plans for a new Germany freed from foreign influence and domestic difficulties more than 11,000,000 voters are still committed. But the cry of "Heil Hitler" no longer greets an invincible chieftain. It salutes a party leader whose promise to sweep Fascism to complete power in Germany has to all appearance faded—a leader who must learn the discipline of coöperation.

That coöperation in practice may not be one of party parliamentarism. It probably will have to be with the "Independent" Government which seems to be defying Talleyrand's warning that power cannot be balanced upon the points of bayonets. The "Presidential Cabinet," headed by Col. Franz von Papen, has no intention of relinquishing control of the situation, although some changes may be required in its personnel to keep the political balance as well as to solve disagreements of economic policies which threatened a cabinet crisis just prior to the election.

With the same definiteness that they have shown in precautions against a Hitler putsch, Colonel von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, also promise to carry on the reform of the governmental system, to subdue radicalism by limiting youthful franchise, and to avoid parliamentary deadlocks by the simple process of lessening the power of Parliament. It is with such programs that Herr Hitler will have to concern himself if he desires to participate in the government now. Apparently the day when he could hope to reach an outright majority in Germany is past.

The effect upon the National Socialist movement is not open to quick calculation. Herr Hitler's strength has been in his ability to lead his followers where he chose. But the tactics in the recent election which found him fighting his former Nationalist friends and tolerating his former Marxist enemies admittedly weakened his position. To pursue a completely tranquil course might drive the wedge further between the radical and conservative elements in Fascism—a split already seen in the division between propertied Fascists who are returning to bourgeoisie and nationalist parties, and the more radical elements who are fraternizing with the Communists.

Meanwhile the control of government in Germany seems to avoid the people's grasp. The Cabinet stands ready to dissolve the Reichstag at the first inference of hostility. The course which the Government envisages at the moment would then not embrace new elections but a strengthening of the already vigorous use of the dictatorial clause of the Weimar Constitution. And there is a great deal more than rumor to the talk of decreeing plural voting rights for certain classes, if needed, to form the basis for a constitutional convention.

Herr Hitler's "Third Reich" is still unlaunched upon the shore. If he is willing to embark in the present ship of state he may share the watch, but today's masters do not intend to let him change the course—a course that is admittedly returning Germany to many aspects of the Government that ruled in Berlin two decades ago.

## "Beam-Baked Beans, Please"

NOT long ago a herd of wild sausages rambled into a field of radio beams and came out cooked. Electrical engineers who participated in the round-up declare the day will come when radio beams will be employed to do all the cooking in the homes.

The layman is not particularly clear as to the details, but he is willing to accept the word of experts that eventually every radio set will have a cooking apparatus attached. There is something alluring in the thought of bringing home a piece of steak, placing it on the radio and a moment later conveying the finished product to the dining room table.

Apparently the "field of radio beams"—as the engineers call it—is to become the successor of the kitchen stove, the gas range and the bed of live charcoal. One needs only procure from the nearest radio dealer a "field of beams," drop in his eggs and await results. In all probability, however, various methods of cooking will require some expertness in manipulation of the "beams" or at least some knowledge as to how long one may expose a full-grown frankfurter to the "beams" without incurring its displeasure.

The actual connection with the present-day radio receiver is, of course, not yet quite clear. Nevertheless, the more sanguine probably will hope that the announcement means a way has been found by which the set owner may put some of the so-called "hot" music actually to use instead of having to listen to it.

## Welding an Empire of Trade

IT WAS a foregone conclusion that the pacts reached at the Ottawa conference would be ratified in London and Ottawa. The British Government is so well buttressed in the House of Commons that the Opposition, even with the aid of the dissident Liberals, had little chance of making more than a feeble protest. In Ottawa the vote showed that the Bennett policies have increased the Premier's normal majority. Other Dominions have yet to be heard from, but there seems no reason for thinking that any one of them will deny ratification of the accomplishments at Ottawa.

So the British Empire will set off on its new course, the member nations firmly welded together in a maze of new trade preferences, or pledges to extend better treatment in their own markets to the products of fellow members of the Commonwealth than to those of outside nations. Thus the concert of nations set up in 1926 has evolved into the nucleus of an economic empire. Conditions in a tariff-ridden world were primarily responsible for it. Without them Canada and Great Britain, competitors in many machine-made goods, would never have been able to lay its foundation.

The new régime is of course highly satisfactory to British protectionists. To the so-called "Empire Crusaders" among them, however, it is only halfway to even tighter arrangements, which they are now pressing with added enthusiasm; arrangements which would create a real—that is, an exclusive—economic empire. Possibly they are back of the mammoth new organization called the Empire Farmers' Corporation, Ltd., which hopes some day to control and market the Empire's farm production. Whether they are or not, whether it is possible to effect such a vast control, the tendency to broaden and deepen the new economic nexus is evident.

But this stress on the economic relation is not altogether shared by the peoples of the Commonwealth. There is a rival school of thought transcending party frontiers which would have preferred to rely upon the old intangible ties. Its members cannot accept Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha's statement that but for the Ottawa accords the Empire would have collapsed. In fact, they say that the collapse of the Empire could come only when it is put upon a strictly dollars-and-cents basis, when the traditional bonds of thought and feeling have been overlaid by the bargaining which will now attend Empire discussions wherever changes in tariffs are under consideration.

By the world at large the Ottawa accords are at present being read in the light of trade ledgers. How much business is likely to be lost as a result of them? Doubtless a good deal. But the loss may have the effect of arousing more reflection upon the disparity between promise and performance which has characterized post-war economic intercourse among the nations. The world economic conference of 1927 stated unanimously that "the time has come to put an end to the increase of tariffs and to move in the opposite direction." As soon as the delegates got home, however, the walls were made higher, not lower, and further restrictions to trade were added to tariff obstacles.

Britain and Holland pleaded in vain for the fulfillment of the 1927 resolution. Now that Britain is in the same boat as the others, the discussion at the coming world parley must be based on facts, not theories. At least it should be possible to do something toward the rationalization of world tariffs that consideration might be extended to old customers prior to any change in duties, and some degree of order restored in economic relations.

## Why Should the Others Wait?

THE whole course of the disarmament discussions has been a series of prolonged debates on irrelevant or, at best, secondary matters. The simple questions that naturally present themselves have been obscured and overladen. Is it good to disarm? Do we wish to disarm? Shall we not then disarm? Were these questions answered sincerely and straightforwardly, it would not be necessary to waste much time on relatively minor problems of procedure.

But hitherto problems of procedure have been brought forward with unfailing ingenuity, examined with a wealth of dialectical skill, and made the object of the gravest diplomatic efforts. Germany, not without provocation, demanded a showdown. If the allies would effect reductions which would bring them to a level set for Germany in 1919—or at any rate would make a beginning in that direction, affording theoretical equality to Germany—then Germany would be a party to the deliberations. If not, Germany would withdraw from the deliberations and resume its liberty.

Then began the great diplomatic comedy—which alas! has tragical potentialities—of how to bring Germany back to the fold, though Germany is one of the few countries which is presumed to be already disarmed, and the whole point of the Disarmament Conference is to enable the other countries to disarm. Desirable as Germany's presence may be on many grounds, the real question is whether the others, not Germany, will disarm; and that question they can answer for themselves. The plain way of inducing Germany to come back is to proceed without delay to substantial reductions as an earnest pledge of good faith.

Instead of doing so, it was thought necessary to hold conversations, multiply consultations, and propose various preliminary conferences, to ascertain on what terms Germany would consent to sit in at some subsequent discussions. France objected to the preliminary conference, which had assumed major proportions, being held in London, because it would thus be taken out of the orbit of the League. Germany objected to Geneva because it would be within the orbit of the League.

The real issue is abundantly clear. It is not whether Germany can be persuaded to go to London, Geneva, Locarno, or Lausanne; but whether France, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries which have not yet begun to disarm to anything like the level of Germany, are now prepared to do so, and to what degree they will do so.

To discuss anything else appears to plain men, unversed in the subtleties of diplomacy, to be sheer evasion and time-wasting. In France itself a section of opinion insists on the real issue. M. Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, urges that if France truly proceeds with disarmament, as it can without waiting for the approval or disapproval of Germany, the minor problems will be automatically solved with the major problem. The business is not to bring Germany back to the fold with hotly disputed and carefully worded concessions; it is to reach a maximum agreement on the main matter of disarmament among the nations which were not disarmed by the 1919 treaties, and thus leave no excuse to Germany for remaining outside the fold.

Obviously, if such disarmament is delayed to the Greek Kalends, Germany will be given an excuse, and will have the time, to rearm; and in that case subsequent disarmament will be immeasurably more difficult. It is hard to conceive, on the other hand, of a German refusal to fit into its place in a genuine scheme of disarmament; and the ratification of the scheme would naturally be contingent on German acquiesence. It is simpler, and will be more effective, to tackle the real problem, rather than to raise a succession of trivial and obstructive problems. It remains true that if the world wants to disarm, it will disarm—if it does not want to disarm, it will invent conference after conference.

## The Cry of the Children

IT IS Monday morning, the hour eight. Picture to yourself the first line of 700,000 marchers passing your home. Ten abreast. Hour after hour they file slowly by. All that day, all night; all day Tuesday. Wednesday, and the trampers keep steadily on. At six o'clock on the third day the rearguard vanishes down the street which no longer echoes the procession's weary tread.

They are the children in America who are statistically listed as "gainfully employed." Many of them are ten years of age, none is over fifteen. Imagine *your* boy, *your* girl, in that vast army of little workers.

A certain number of these juvenile privates in the labor battalions work on farms, helping their hard-pressed parents. Their lot is the least unfavorable. The chief objection is that they are being robbed of their right to education. In poorer sections of the South, however, children of tender age must help at picking cotton, and one easily sympathizes with the mother who, herself prematurely aged and bent, passionately voiced her gratitude for the boll weevil "if it keeps my young 'uns out of the cotton fields."

In the industrial world, the record is still a blot upon civilization. In a leaflet entitled, "The American Child," issued last month by the National Child Labor Committee, New York City, the statement is made that

> Almost unbelievable accounts of the oppression of young girls and women working for "fly-by-night" sweat shops in the eastern industrial states continue to come in.

It reproduces a photograph of what actually happens in tenement home work where the sweating system, driven more and more out of factories, still rears its ugly head. The leaflet gives a picture:

> These particular children happened to be separating into two-inch strips interminable lengths of lace, which trailed all about them on the dirty pavement. The youngest worker was five years. The oldest explained that it took the group about fifteen minutes to do thirty-six yards, for which they were paid two cents.

Imagine *your* boy, *your* girl, that little child of five.

Much has been done by enlightened legislation in many of the states to mitigate this appalling evil. The goal should be the total abolition of child labor. Mercy pleads for it. Common justice demands it.

# Editorial Notes

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw says he will be in the neighborhood of the United States next year and may even land for five minutes. If thereafter he sets forth his observations in a critical volume, he will really be establishing a time record. Another visiting author, hardly as well known, spent three weeks in watching the American maze before taking pen in hand, but of course he may have been combining work with vacation.

Offering a course in musical criticism, as is being done by the New England Conservatory of Music, indicates another step away from that not-so-remote day when anyone could write the musical criticisms for a newspaper providing he had just a passing acquaintance with the staff.

Brazil's wholesale banishments grow out of too many opinions as to how the country should be run. The provisional President appears to be willing for opposition leaders to think what they please about home affairs—but not willing for them to remain at home while thinking it.

A commercial survey picks automobiles and automobile accessories as probably the lines that will lead the movement back to better business. Free wheeling, floating power and auto lamps to light the way certainly do seem to promise something.

The 100,000 board feet of lumber that a Pennsylvania furniture factory has ordered, contingent upon Mr. Hoover's election, would seem to constitute an entirely new variety of "presidential timber."

Surely Junior can be pardoned for thinking that Sir Christopher Wren is the man who designed those clever birdhouses.

## A Balkan Pastoral

BLED, YUGOSLAVIA

THE seventh and last child, living with three sisters and three brothers, in a little house, on a little island, amid a little lake. Blue eyes, stray strands of yellow hair falling about a serious face. A gentle voice, pleasantly answering questions, but not venturing into conversation.

This shy maiden, who with the rest of her family, keeps the island church and shrines, is not afraid of visitors, but has been taught to serve strangers, not to entertain them. She knows her place and task—and knows them charmingly. The whole island is like that, and Bled, and all Slovenia too. Perfect order and exalting beauty.

There are flowers in every window of the old, old island house, as in all the houses of Slovenia. There is a tiny grass lawn in front, and a supply of evenly cut and symmetrically piled wood behind—a season's supply of fuel in May, after an exceptionally long winter—the Slovenes are like that, as foresighted as bees and beavers. Flowers and fuel, poetry and piety, order and romance—Slovenia's ideal combination.

A long, wide row of stately stone steps, lined with trees, leads down to the water, on the edge of which is a shrine decked in flowers. White swans swim grandly about the shore, undisturbed by the substantial gondolas plying past them.

* * *

A massive ancient tower rises from the crest of the island, overtopped by the sharp steeple of a little church resting beside it. This is the "Church of Wishes Come True." If you successfully pull the bell rope hanging before the golden, flower-adorned altar, and make the bell ring three times, your dearest desire will be realized. It is the task of the blue-eyed maiden to open the church for you. She's the page of your wishes.

But only on holidays and vacations! The rest of the time she goes to school, rowing to it in fall and spring, and skating in winter. But I wonder how she goes between fall and winter, when the ice is just forming—not strong enough for skates, but too strong for boats. I suppose she then has the delightful experience of imagining she's snowbound—and with six brothers and sisters, what games she must play and what cookies or taffy or doughnuts she must make!

In the tiny island there's not so much as a coffee booth or a popcorn stand. No place for amusement, no means of refreshment. The Slovenes have a fine sentiment, which scorns such profanations. Just trees, flowers, a tower, church, shrines, grand stone steps, paths, and shade streaked with sunbeams darting through the foliage. An air of mystery and high romance.

Long ago a princess was held captive here, and waited for her warrior prince who never came. But she was not forgotten, and never will be, because Slovenia's greatest poet has transformed her into song. A song that sounds in the dipping of the oars, the swishing of the leaves, the gentle lapping of the waves on the island shore and the notes of that bell of dreams come true, rung every day by trembling hands. Song, legend, knights, and limpid waters.

* * *

And beyond the narrow waters a towering ancient castle, perched on a sheer and lofty cliff, peers grandly over the little lake, down upon the island like a great swan. It's as a crown upon the turret of a palace. Once a fortress and a stronghold, commanding the whole valley and commanded by a warrior bishop, it is now a hotel, to the back portals of which faithful autos toil over zigzag, sharp-cornered roads. From there you may look over one of the fairest jewels in the whole garland of the eastern Alps. From Venice to Constantinople, from Athens to Budapest, nature has produced no treasure that surpasses the tiny basin called Bled.

Immediately to the north is the jagged crest of lofty peaks which separate Austria from Yugoslavia. To the west you see old Triglav, a giant three-headed mountain sitting astride the Italian border. Just beneath the castle-crowned peak is a little village circling about a cathedral and then running down a hillside to the water's edge, stopping beside a statue of the valley's greatest bard.

All about is a grand green amphitheater, closing upon the azure lake, silent, clear, and of vast depth. A narrow, well-kept road skirts the shore. Fine villas mount here and there above the trees. At one end of the lake is a royal palace. At the other a small half circle of excellent new hotels and bathing beaches, before which wait clusters of staid and sturdy Slovene gondolas.

On the highest points of the crest, encircling this amphitheater, are little, brown, rustic pavilions, whither lead rambling paths for energetic lovers of the woods.

* * *

This is an old, old hamlet—as the church and castle tell you, but it is new as the month of May or snows of December. It is quiet, silent and remote, yet just over the hill is one of Europe's main trunk lines. It is in the Balkans and looks toward the Orient, yet one of its portals opens into central Europe, and the other reveals all the treasures of the Mediterranean world. Medieval romance is not dispelled by the modern motor roads; the sacred dignity of old churches is not spoiled by the motorboats.

Order and beauty, comfort and rusticity; charm, simplicity, fantasies, relics, tranquillity, asphalt roads, and gentle hosts to welcome you make a May day in Bled a benediction in a world of haste.

R. H. M.

## Notes From Jerusalem

**A Jewish Settlement**

AN INSIGHT into a typical Palestinian Jewish settlement is provided by newly published results of a census of Hederah in Samaria. The population is recorded as 2319. There are 326 proprietors of orange groves, employing 373 manual workers. A group of 266 Yemenites, comprising land- and house-owners, as well as laborers, forms an important part of the population. Of the ninety land-owning families in Hederah, twenty-one families are engaged in cereal farming, sixteen families grow oranges only, and fifty-three families are engaged in both. Thirty-eight occupations are represented in this small settlement, with a preponderance of agricultural laborers, of whom there are 781. A high percentage of builders and carpenters bears witness to the importance of building activity in the colony. Close upon their heels come the merchants, of whom there are forty-nine. Teachers number twenty-four; domestic servants, twenty-two. Fourteen seamstresses supply the wants of the female population, while the men must be content with but three tailors. Orange growing is the most important industry, with almond production a close second. Grapefruit, olives, grapes and bananas are other important products. Aside from the usual animals and fowls of a Palestinian settlement, Hederah has 1748 doves and 1022 beehives.

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**400 Kinds Of Fruit**

Four hundred varieties of fruit were exhibited at the first Palestine Fruit Show, held recently in Jaffa. Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, in his opening address, commented on the improvement, during the last ten years, of the quality of fruit produced and marketed in Palestine. He announced the inauguration, in the near future, of an agricultural station at Majdal, in the Gaza district, for the south of Palestine. He stated also that he had presented funds for the establishment of a horticultural station in the north, to be situated at Farradiya, near Safad, and financial help to the Directors of Education and Agriculture to assist the establishment of village school gardens. At the Farradiya station, special efforts will be made to revive the grape-growing industry of Safad.

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**Ancient Art Treasures**

Many ancient art treasures have been excavated in Palestine lately. A head cut in rock crystal by an unknown master, and said to represent the Emperor Vitellius, has been brought from Cæsarea to the Jerusalem Museum. Other finds reported by the Department of Antiquities are an ancient well and mosaic-floored chapel which once stood near the spring of "Ein al Fawwar," one of the sources of Jerusalem's meager water supply.

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**Power Plan For Irak**

Following the successful completion of the Jordan hydroelectric project in Palestine, suggestions have recently been advanced for harnessing the power resources of the mountainous districts extending from Zakho to Sulaimania, in Irak. Rivers flow in many places through narrow rocky gorges where concrete dams of considerable height could, it is stated, be erected at comparatively low cost. In addition to the production of cheap electricity, a part of the river could, it is held, be deflected for irrigation. By damming the Greater Zab and Lesser Zab and other rivers and tributaries wherever possible, the total dry weather power to be produced from all hydroelectric sources (excluding the Tigris and Euphrates) is estimated at 500,000 horsepower.

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**Electricity In Nazareth**

Electricity is expected to light the homes of Nazareth before the end of 1932. A proposal made by the Corporation requiring a loan repayable within three years free of interest, in return for which current will be supplied at the rate of 30 mils (nominally 15 cents) per kilowatt hour for light and correspondingly less for power, has been accepted by the Municipal Council of Nazareth.

# Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

## Machine Exports Improve

SLOWLY but surely war conditions are working themselves out. In time all again will be well. An instance of this change for the better is seen in the improvement noted in our American exports of machinery, resulting from the lowering of European, and more specifically German, competition. This fall is not due to any slackening in German effort, but comes from the allowable reduction in German payments in kind under the Young plan program.

In 1930, the volume of machinery shipped out of Germany on reparations account was $34,000,000, which last year fell to $20,000,000. This fourteen million dollars' eliminated competition must have been reflected in better opportunities for the sale of American machinery manufactures; and since under the Young plan arrangement the reduction of payments in kind will continue to diminish rapidly, in a comparatively short time this enforced competition will be at an end and German exports will rest on that nation's own competitive ability.

We have applied this fact to the machinery business especially because that is a field in which we have occupied a strong position and where the enforced competition of reparations in kind has been hardest to meet. The total reparations in kind, covering all lines of industry, amounted in 1929 to 430,900,000 reichsmarks, which, under the Young plan, will shrink to 140,800,000 reichsmarks in 1939. Nevertheless, recent experience indicates that such deliveries will decrease more rapidly than the Young agreement contemplated, and consequently that, in all lines in which we participate, we will be still more rapidly freed from this abnormal form of competition.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

## The Old-Fashioned Camp Meeting

BECAUSE they feel that the day for the old-fashioned "camp meeting" is over, the trustees of the Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York will transfer its property of eight acres in the center of Ossining, N. Y., to the board of trustees of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference to use for an orphan asylum, a home for the aged or some other philanthropic project to be determined upon later. The property is valued at $50,000.

Fred A. Victor, secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, who for fifteen years has been president of the board of trustees of the Camp Meeting Association, when he was asked about the change at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., replied, "I guess that is true—that the days for camp meetings are over. Men and women still 'get religion,' thank God, but the approach today seems to be different. They don't 'get religion' with as much emotional expression and noise as of old."—*New York Times.*

## Ruffles at the Spigot

IT IS conceded that the women of this country have achieved a social and political independence equal to that of the men.

This development inevitably induces some speculation as to what the rules will be when the saloons come back, granting that the saloons are coming back. Will milady demand equality with the profounder drinkers who will patronize the bar? Will she set her dainty foot on the burnished rail and, with elbow on the mahogany, exchange confidences with the barmaid? . . .

It may be answered that American women will always, as heretofore, scorn the saloon and all its works. But it need not be overlooked that if they in fact are scornful of it they will by their votes prevent its return. If they are not scornful of it they will not submit to their exclusion when it reopens.

We are told by those who claim to know that the speakeasies of the larger cities are liberally patronized by the fair sex. . . . If the feminine contingent enjoys drinking against the law, we must suppose they will find lawful drinking hilarious to the whoopee degree. Our admirable country may be more admirable under that condition than under the present one. But the more conservative element will regret the passing of mother, home and heaven in favor of hooch, highball and hiccups.—*J. J. Taylor,* in the *Dallas (Texas) News.*